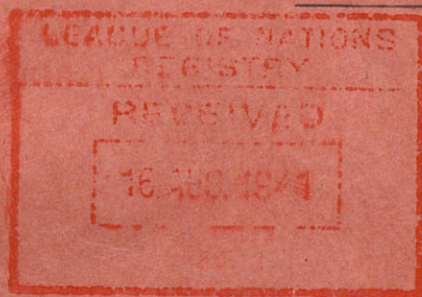


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III

EGYPTIAN GOVERNMENT

Central Narcotics Intelligence Bureau



ANNUAL REPORT

FOR THE YEAR 1940

CAIRO
GOVERNMENT PRESS, BULÂQ

1941

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ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1940

CAIRO, February 1, 1941

HIS EXCELLENCY

HUSSEIN SIRRY PASHA,

MINISTER OF INTERIOR.

The year under review has been a year of War, and Police Forces in this, as in other parts of the world, have had to undertake many new and strenuous duties. Bearing in mind that it was during, if not due to, the last World War that the drug traffic obtained its first hold upon Egypt, I am endeavouring to ensure that everything shall be done during this war to keep up the energies of the C.N.I.B. and not to allow any slackening off in the anti-narcotic fight.

In spite of great preoccupation of officers and men, important quantities of contraband narcotics have been seized and severe penalties inflicted on convicted traffickers.

It must, however, be admitted that increasingly large quantities of hashish and opium are entering the Country.

As I stated last year our Eastern front from Port Said to the Red Sea is very lightly guarded and large quantities of drugs continue to be smuggled through from Palestine and Syria. Palestine, while not being a country of production or addiction, has been a very important country of transit of drugs from Syria and Turkey. Under these circumstances it was not to be expected that the Palestine Authorities could devote much of their very busy police time to dealing with a traffic that did not personally affect them. They have now, however, to our great satisfaction, formed a special police department to deal with drug trafficking and have succeeded in the first few months of its existence in making a number of important seizures which are shown on pages 70-73, in a special report prepared by the Palestine Police.

The formation of this department will be of the greatest service to Egypt, as Syria in its present condition threatens to revert to its former role of being the principal hashish-producing country in the East and the high road of the opium traffic for Egypt.

The military control now in force on the Syria-Palestine and Syria-Transjordan frontiers may check big traffic on the main roads, but the wild and difficult nature of much of these frontier lines makes close supervision extremely difficult. Again the grave economic condition of Syria will tempt every farmer to grow and export these very profitable drugs.

Another facility for the smugglers between Palestine and Egypt is the heavy road and rail traffic of military stores and equipment with little or no Customs control at Kantara, Ismailia and Kubri.

Shortage of police officer personnel is however, as I said last year, the main cause of our inability to keep level with the increasing drug traffic in the interior of the Country.

For reasons of economy which in this time of war will be readily understood, I am unable this year to reproduce the various reports which have been submitted on the past year's work of C.N.I.B. officers in charge of inspectorates and sub-bureaux. But they all with one accord point out the steady increase in trafficking and the difficulty of combating it with the slender forces at their disposal. The statistics of seizures effected by these officers will be found elsewhere in this Report as usual, and it only remains for me to add that I feel that they have performed excellent work during the year and have produced results which would do credit to far larger staffs than they have been able to dispose of.

The C.N.I.B. has one sub-bureau with two officers at Assiut and another sub-bureau with two officers at Tanta and the entire control of drug trafficking in the fourteen Provinces falls upon them.

Provincial police officers are so overburdened with crime and administrative work that they have no time to interest themselves in drug trafficking, which has to be searched for and the detection of which needs time and funds. Last year I asked for staff and funds to make several further sub-bureaux with specialised staff but financial stringency has prevented this being granted. Until this is done, I fear that provincial traffic, cultivation and addiction will continue to increase and go undetected.

It is very satisfactory to be able to announce the realisation of my three-year-old hopes of getting a powerful sea-going motor-launch for preventive patrol work at Suez.

A 45-by-11-foot motor-launch has now been built for us by the Ports and Lights Administration and will shortly be put into commission at Suez, thus replacing the totally inadequate sailing-boat which has in the past been our only means of patrolling the extensive waters of the Suez roads.

My best thanks are due to the Ministry for the credits and to the Ports and Lights Administration for the speed and care with which they have built this staunch-looking craft.

If it is any consolation, one can be thankful that the overseas smuggling of heroin has been made increasingly difficult by the war. Had the white drug traffic increased in the same proportion as that of hashish and opium, the Country would by now have been in a parlous state.

Careful study of Table on page 70 gives some interesting facts: I have, however, thought good to insert here in the introductory note a comparative table of the seizures of heroin, opium and hashish since the formation of the bureau twelve years ago (Table A).

TABLE A.—DRUG SEIZURES IN KILOS FOR 12 YEARS

| | Heroin | Opium | Hashish | Other Drugs | Total |
|-------------|--------|-------|---------|-------------|--------|
| 1940 | 7 | 1,650 | 897 | 6 | 2,560 |
| 1939 | 24 | 1,110 | 723 | 39 | 1,896 |
| 1938 | 13 | 1,037 | 459 | 6 | 1,515 |
| 1937 | 8 | 1,006 | 500 | 15 | 1,529 |
| 1936 | 26 | 500 | 448 | 42 | 1,016 |
| 1935 | 7 | 247 | 469 | 29 | 752 |
| 1934 | 14 | 314 | 800 | 57 | 1,185 |
| 1933 | 3 | 325 | 1,840 | 44 | 2,212 |
| 1932 | 26 | 595 | 5,203 | 62 | 5,886 |
| 1931 | 67 | 468 | 6,177 | 132 | 6,844 |
| 1930 | 54 | 590 | 9,964 | 163 | 10,771 |
| 1929 | 80 | 873 | 12,434 | 298 | 13,685 |

In comparing one year with another I am assuming that what I might call the "energy factor" of the preventive services remains constant, *i.e.* that the effort displayed has in no way fallen off: quantities, however, seized are obviously only a small proportion of quantities imported and it must be assumed that an increase in seizures means an increase in imports and vice versa.

Beginning from the peak "bad" year of 1929, seizures (and therefore imports) gradually fell to the peak "good" year of 1935, since when seizures (and therefore imports) have steadily increased until they have now reached the 2,560-kilo figure.

Study of the figures will show that this large increase in the total seizures is accounted for by a steady rise in hashish seizures and a very big rise in opium seizures: heroin, fortunately, remains well down but its place has been taken by opium.

Heroin was sea-borne and has practically been stopped by the war; hashish and opium come from and through Syria by land and have increased.

To follow up this study in more detail I now give a five-year comparative table of seizures of opium and hashish in the Police Districts of Alexandria, Suez Canal Police and Suez Town, *i.e.* the ports of entry (Table B).

TABLE B.—OPIUM AND HASHISH SEIZURES IN KILOS IN PORT CITIES
IN 5 YEARS

| | | | | | Opium | Hashish | Total | |
|-------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------|---------|-------|-------|
| Alexandria | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1940 | 12 | 12 | 24 |
| | | | | | 1939 | 134 | 57 | 191 |
| | | | | | 1938 | 136 | 96 | 232 |
| | | | | | 1937 | 85 | 129 | 214 |
| | | | | | 1936 | 94 | 18 | 112 |
| Suez Canal Police | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1940 | 956 | 479 | 1,435 |
| | | | | | 1939 | 322 | 346 | 668 |
| | | | | | 1938 | 397 | 137 | 534 |
| | | | | | 1937 | 342 | 147 | 489 |
| | | | | | 1936 | 254 | 114 | 368 |
| Suez | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1940 | 91 | 37 | 128 |
| | | | | | 1939 | 11 | 20 | 31 |
| | | | | | 1938 | 23 | 2 | 25 |
| | | | | | 1937 | 3 | 2 | 5 |
| | | | | | 1936 | 5 | 15 | 20 |

A glance will show the great increase in seizures (and therefore imports) on our eastern frontier, *i.e.* from Port Said to Suez and the great diminution in seizures at Alexandria.

This again bears out my contention that everything is now entering by our eastern land frontier and that entry by sea, which is the only way of entry to Alexandria, has ceased owing to war control and absence of shipping.

The very large drop in the Alexandria seizures, and incidentally in the number of denunciations to the Police, may be due to a reduced desire for drugs owing to improved economic conditions of the working classes brought about by the abundance of employment given by the British Naval and Military Forces. If the desire for

drugs existed to the same degree as before, the demand could have been supplied, in spite of the closing of the sea route, from the mass of drugs entering Middle Egypt overland from Syria.

I would repeat again that the energy factor of the preventive services has in no way diminished : what is needed is reinforcement in strength to generate still further energy to cope with increased traffic.

Preventive work in the Mudirias is limited to that of the four C.N.I.B. officers of the two sub-bureaux, while that of our frontiers is entrusted to the Police and Customs of Alexandria, Port Said and Suez, the Frontiers Administration and the Coastguards. Had it not been for the war we should be having heavy smuggling of both black and white drugs by sea from the Far East, the Middle East and probably from the Levant and a still more intensive invasion on our eastern land front. How would the preventive forces, in their present strength, have stood up to it ? I will go further and ask, how will the preventive forces, unless strengthened, stand up to it in future when the war is finished and when sea routes as well as land routes are once again open to the smuggler and when easy money will be scarcer even than now ?

Unless the Government pays more attention to the demands of the preventive services and treats as serious the already growing addiction to opium and hashish, this Country will fall back again to where it was before the C.N.I.B. was instituted.

In the near future when the European Police Officers have left the Service, the protection of Egypt against foreign imported and locally grown drugs will be entirely in the hands of Egyptian Police Officers who will not find it any easier to stem the growing tide all on their own than they do now with expert European direction.

The nett result of this analysis of the seizures figures is that heroin addiction has very largely diminished, that hashish addiction is increasing and that opium addiction is increasing largely and rapidly. What is the nett result on the present health of the Country and what will be the future result if this increase of hashish and opium continues ?

The complacent-minded will say that hashish and opium do very little harm compared with heroin ; that the heroin habit has almost disappeared and that therefore we need not be alarmed about an increase in hashish and opium : in fact that the narcotic situation in the Country need cause no worry.

This to my mind is a fallacious and dangerous opinion and results from wishful thinking and ignorance of true facts. I have, therefore, asked Dr. HAMED MAHMOUD Bey, Director of Social Health Section, of the Ministry of Public Health and a specialist in the medical

side of narcotic drugs to give me his scientific opinion on the present and future health aspect of the drug problem as shown by my figures. He says:—

“ On studying the figures of seizures of heroin, hashish and opium for 1940, it is clear that while heroin addiction has diminished, that of hashish and still more of opium is increasing rapidly.

It would be a great mistake to underestimate the danger to the Country of this growing use of hashish and opium : the danger is two-fold, that to the addicts themselves and that to the community generally. A drug addict is similar to a typhoid carrier, in that he spreads his disease to other people in his vicinity. Heroin addiction is rapid in its action and the expectation of life of a heroin addict is short, whereas an opium addict will go on for a number of years : the result, however, is the same in the end to the addict. Collapse and death.

The danger, however, to the community of the opium addict is greater than that of the heroin addict, as his infectability lasts for a very much longer period of years during which he, by example and encouragement, infects a proportionably larger number of persons than does the heroin addict whose life is shorter.”

To this authoritative statement, I would add another observation.

The Ministry of Public Health has frankly admitted the very unsatisfactory condition of the Country's hygiene due to the prevalence throughout the Country of the intestinal parasitic diseases of bilharzia and ankylostoma.

This C.N.I.B. report shows the increase in consumption of hashish and opium : the Public Health report shows the increase in bilharzia and ankylostoma.

Here we again have the vicious circle.

These intestinal parasites reduce the physical strength of the Country : in the hopes of countering this loss of manly strength, the fellah is resorting in an increasing degree to stimulating himself with opium and hashish.

The desire for drugs is increasing and will do so until the health problem is solved.

Meanwhile an increase in demand means an increase in supply. To prevent these harmful drugs reaching an enfeebled population in ever-increasing quantities, every possible means must be sought to prevent the entry of these and other drugs into the Country.

Although, strictly speaking, not falling within the year under review in the present report, another combined air and land patrol

has just been made of the fields of Upper Egypt for the purpose of detecting and destroying illegal opium poppy cultivation.

A brief account by Yuzbashi ABDEL-FATTAH EL-BINDARI Eff. of the work of this patrol will be found on page 7 of this Report.

Besides the large amount of potential opium discovered and destroyed by the joint patrol, the moral effect on the fellahin of this "flying eye" is very great, large areas of poppy are uprooted by the owners themselves fearing that they have been detected and a lesson, it is to be hoped, learned for another year not to waste good land and labour on such a risky crop.

The thanks of the C.N.I.B. are due to the Royal Egyptian Air Force for the very valuable work done.

THE FUTURE

A number of reforms should be introduced at once.

I will first take Interior, Judicial and Public Health reforms :—

Interior :—

- (1) Increase in the number of Provincial sub-bureaux.
- (2) Provision of permanent police forces to each sub-bureau in place of the present slow and often grudging provision of police on demand from already overworked Markaz and Mudiria reserves.
- (3) Provision of better motor transport for sub-bureaux.
- (4) Provision of larger bodies of police, assisted by the Royal Egyptian Air Force for the annual spring campaign against opium and hashish cultivation in Middle and Upper Egypt.

Judicial :—

(1) Alteration of the Narcotics Law to enable judges to give alternative sentences of imprisonment or fine instead of, as at present, being compelled to give sentences of fine as well as of imprisonment in every case even when the convicted person is a penniless beggar. During 1940 under this mechanical and unreasonable procedure, sentences of fine amounting to L.E. 612,983 were given by the Courts of which exactly L.E. 2,313 were collected. (In Alexandria not a single penny was collected.)

(2) Alteration of the present system whereby a person sentenced to imprisonment and fine, however large, can opt to work off his fine by doing a further spell of imprisonment which, according to the law, can in no case exceed three months and which can be purged outside prison by doing a few hours light work per day in the neighbouring police station.

(3) Illicit hashish cultivation, instead of being considered as a contravention, should be considered as a *délit* in the same way, as illicit opium cultivation is now considered under the new Law No. 64 of July 8, 1940.

Public Health.

Provision of the often promised but as yet inexistent medical treatment centres for drug addicts: their utility has been amply proved in America and their institution is long overdue in Egypt.

I would then urge upon the Government to lose no time in examining the defence system of our eastern front, deciding upon its weak points and remedying them.

If I may be permitted to give my own opinion I would say that the weak point is firstly in treating the Suez Canal as the main line of defence and then in placing its defence in the hands of three different administrations, *i.e.* the Police, the Coastguards and the Frontiers.

The political frontier between Egypt and Palestine runs from Rafah on the coast to Aqaba at the head of the Gulf of that name: should not this be the first line of defence? True, it is held at present by the Frontiers Administration but only very lightly.

Once contraband has crossed that frontier, great difficulties are experienced in following its tracks across the 200 kilometres of desert to the edge of the Suez Canal and the Gulf of Suez. Unless tracks crossing the frontier are found as soon as made, the smugglers get a long start of the patrols and by travelling at night, which a patrol on tracks cannot do, reach the Canal on the Suez Gulf in safety and stand a good chance of getting through some gap on the 500 kilometres defence line of the frontiers.

Arrived at the Canal or the eastern shore of the Gulf of Suez, the drugs are swum or sailed across to waiting accomplices. With nothing now between them and the interior of Egypt except a thin patrol line of Coastguard infantry on the Canal's western bank or the Frontiers camel patrols on the western shore of the Suez Gulf.

11. This divided control of the Canal is to my mind the weakest point of the defence scheme of the eastern front, but it also exemplifies the unsoundness of dividing up the whole of Egypt's coast line between two independent administrations each charged with the same duties.

From Egypt's western frontier to Alexandria the Frontiers Administration are in charge of the coast : the Coastguards then take over and have the coast line as far as Port Said : for the 150 kilometres of the Suez Canal the Coastguards have the west bank and the Frontiers the east, whereas from Suez South the Frontiers control both shores. Such duplication is extravagant in finance and unsatisfactory in operation.

I am proposing nothing new in suggesting that the two administrations should be amalgamated : the scheme has in the past been carefully worked out but has unfortunately never been adopted.

Amalgamation would effect large economies of, at present, duplicated senior personnel, administration staff, secret service funds, etc., and the money saved could be spent on strengthening the forces on the Palestine frontier, patrolling the Gulf of Suez from the sea and in providing increased secret service funds without which no preventive service can be successful.

The policy of the C.N.I.B. has always been : (1) to discover the foreign origin of drugs entering the Country, (2) to expose the facts and bring pressure on the country of origin to prevent the export, (3) to do everything possible to seize drugs entering or that have entered the Country.

The origin of the huge quantities of hashish and opium that are entering Egypt is known ; there is little hope at present of manufacture or export from the country of origin being prevented, it therefore rests with Egypt to redouble her efforts to guard her own frontiers. This, to my mind, can best be done by amalgamating her two Frontier services and by unifying the preventive services within the Customs boundaries of her ports.

The Director wishes to acknowledge with grateful thanks the important pronouncement on pages 55-62 of His Eminence the Grand Mufti of Egypt. Such a learned and authoritative document should have a great effect in supporting the work of this Bureau.

In conclusion of this, my twelfth annual report of the C.N.I.B., I would make a special appeal to Your Excellency for support during the coming year so that the report for 1941, which under normal circumstances will be my last, will be able to show that narcotic control in this Country is on a sound and permanent basis.

I have the honour to be,

Your Excellency's Obedient Servant,

T. W. RUSSELL, *Lewa,*

Central Narcotics Intelligence Bureau
and

Commandant, Cairo City Police.

EGYPTIAN GOVERNMENT

Central Narcotics Intelligence Bureau

ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1940

CHAPTER I

Branches of the C.N.I.B.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF WORK
DURING THE YEAR

ALEXANDRIA BRANCH—PORT SAID BRANCH—SUEZ BRANCH—
CAIRO C.N.I.B.—PROVINCIAL BRANCHES

**ALEXANDRIA C.N.I.B. BRANCH UNDER BIMBASHI A. G. WHITFIELD
AND UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF MIRALAI G. N. JAYS BEY**

CASES DEALT WITH BY THE ALEXANDRIA C.N.I.B. BRANCH DURING 1937, 1938, 1939 AND 1940

| Nationality | | Number of cases | Number of accused | Number of cases dealt with | Number of accused dealt with | Periods of sentences | | Total of fines | Pending cases | Expelled persons | SEIZED DRUGS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| | | | | | | | | | | | Heroin | | | Hashish | | | Opium | | | Cocaine | | | Manzoul and other drugs | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | K. | Gr. | Cg. | | | K. | Gr. | Cg. | K. | Gr. | Cg. | K. | Gr. | Cg. | K. | Gr. | Cg. | K. | Gr. | Cg. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | Yrs. | Mths. | L.E. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

PORT SAID C.N.I.B. BRANCH UNDER KAIMAKAM F. HARVEY BEY

CASES DEALT WITH BY PORT SAID C.N.I.B. BRANCH DURING 1937, 1938, 1939 AND 1940

| Nationality | | Number of cases | Number of accused | Number of cases dealt with | Number of accused dealt with | Periods of sentences | | Total of fines | Pending cases | Expelled persons | SEIZED DRUGS | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------|------|-----------------|-------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------|-------|----------------|---------------|------------------|--------------|-----|-----|---------|-----|-----|-------|-----|-----|---------|-----|-----|-------------------------|-----|
| | | | | | | | | | | | Heroin | | | Hashish | | | Opium | | | Cocaine | | | Manzoul and other drugs | |
| | | | | | | K. | Gr. | Cg. | | | K. | Gr. | Cg. | K. | Gr. | Cg. | K. | Gr. | Cg. | K. | Gr. | Cg. | K. | Gr. |
| Local | 1940 | 12 | 22 | 12 | 16 | Yrs. | Mths. | L.E. | 1 | — | — | 20 | — | 5 | 354 | — | 50 | 707 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | 1939 | 21 | 59 | 19 | 40 | 55 | 4 | 10,122 | — | — | — | 62 | — | 175 | 415 | — | 22 | 658 | — | — | — | — | — | |
| | 1938 | 17 | 41 | 17 | 24 | 37 | — | 6,430 | 1 | — | — | — | — | 6 | 720 | — | 94 | 120 | — | — | — | — | — | |
| | 1937 | 15 | 49 | 13 | 49 | 78 | — | 12,200 | — | — | — | — | — | 20 | 468 | — | 105 | 754 | — | — | — | — | — | |
| Foreign | 1940 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 3 | — | 600 | 1 | 6 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 780 | — | — | — | — |
| | 1939 | 4 | 11 | 4 | 4 | 4 | — | 800 | — | 5 | — | — | — | 3 | 466 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | |
| | 1938 | 18 | 25 | 16 | 11 | 10 | 6 | 1,800 | — | 3 | 1 | — | — | 13 | 299 | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | |
| | 1937 | 9 | 20 | 4 | 7 | 6 | — | 1,600 | — | 1 | — | — | — | 5 | 947 | — | 78 | 690 | — | — | — | — | — | |
| TOTAL | 1940 | 13 | 26 | 13 | 18 | 32 | 6 | 5,900 | 2 | 6 | — | 20 | — | 5 | 354 | — | 50 | 707 | — | — | 780 | — | — | — |
| | 1939 | 25 | 70 | 23 | 44 | 59 | 4 | 10,922 | — | 5 | — | 62 | — | 178 | 881 | — | 22 | 658 | — | — | — | — | — | |
| | 1938 | 35 | 66 | 33 | 35 | 47 | 6 | 8,230 | 1 | 3 | 1 | — | — | 20 | 019 | — | 95 | 120 | — | — | — | — | — | |
| | 1937 | 24 | 69 | 17 | 56 | 84 | — | 13,800 | — | 1 | — | — | — | 26 | 415 | — | 184 | 444 | — | — | — | — | — | |

Prohibited Cultivation

| | | | | 1940 | 1939 | 1938 | 1937 | | | | | 1940 | 1939 | 1938 | 1937 |
|---|-----|-----|-----|------|------|------|------|--|-----|-----|-----|------|------|------|------|
| (a) Cultivation of opium (Ar. Kushkhash) | | | | | | | | (b) Cultivation of hashish (plants) | | | | | | | |
| Plants | ... | ... | ... | 127 | — | — | — | Feddans | ... | ... | ... | — | — | — | — |
| Feddans | ... | ... | ... | — | — | — | — | Kirats | ... | ... | ... | — | — | — | — |
| Kirats | ... | ... | ... | — | — | — | — | Sahms | ... | ... | ... | — | — | — | — |
| Sahms | ... | ... | ... | — | — | — | — | | | | | | | | |
| Equals L.E. | ... | ... | ... | — | — | — | — | Equals L.E. | ... | ... | ... | — | — | — | — |

SUEZ C.N.I.B. BRANCH UNDER MIRALAI S. WHITE BEY

CASES DEALT WITH BY THE SUEZ C.N.I.B. BRANCH DURING 1937, 1938, 1939 AND 1940

| Nationality | Number of cases | Number of accused | Number of cases dealt with | Number of accused dealt with | Periods of sentences | | Total of fines | Pending cases | Expelled persons | SEIZED DRUGS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------|-----------------|-------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------|-------|----------------|---------------|------------------|--------------|----|-----|---------|----|-----|-------|-----|-----|---------|---|---|-------------------------|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | Heroin | | | Hashish | | | Opium | | | Cocaine | | | Manzoul and other drugs | | | |
| | | | | | K. | Gr. | Cg. | K. | Gr. | Cg. | K. | Gr. | Cg. | K. | Gr. | Cg. | K. | Gr. | Cg. | | | | | | |
| | | | | | Yrs. | Mths. | L.E. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Local | 1940 | 16 | 20 | 16 | 19 | 12 | 6 | 2,220 | 1 | — | — | — | — | 94 | 442 | 25 | 327 | 201 | 66 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | 1939 | 16 | 18 | 16 | 18 | 23 | 6 | 4,430 | — | — | — | — | — | 40 | 102 | 30 | 32 | 635 | 92 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | 1938 | 9 | 11 | 9 | 11 | 7 | 6 | 1,430 | — | — | — | — | — | 28 | 116 | 28 | 184 | 789 | 97 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | 1937 | 23 | 23 | 23 | 23 | 34 | 4 | 5,600 | — | — | — | — | — | 10 | 504 | — | 14 | 426 | 17 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Foreign | 1940 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | 1939 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | — | 200 | — | 2 | — | — | — | — | 385 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | 1938 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 2 | — | 400 | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | 433 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | 1937 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 3 | — | 2 | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | 740 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| TOTAL | 1940 | 16 | 20 | 16 | 19 | 12 | 6 | 2,220 | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | 94 | 442 | 25 | 327 | 201 | 66 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | 1939 | 17 | 19 | 17 | 19 | 24 | 6 | 4,630 | — | 2 | — | — | — | 40 | 487 | 30 | 32 | 635 | 92 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | 1938 | 10 | 14 | 10 | 14 | 9 | 6 | 1,830 | — | 1 | — | — | — | 28 | 549 | 28 | 184 | 789 | 97 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | 1937 | 24 | 26 | 24 | 26 | 34 | 6 | 5,600 | — | 1 | — | — | — | 11 | 244 | — | 14 | 426 | 17 | — | — | — | — | — | — |

**CAIRO C.N.I.B. BRANCH IN CHARGE OF SAGH. ABDEL-AZIZ SAFWAT EFFENDI
AND UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF KAIM. T. MARC BEY**

CASES DEALT WITH BY THE CAIRO C.N.I.B. BRANCH DURING 1937, 1938, 1939 AND 1940

| Nationality | | Number of cases | Number of accused | Number of cases dealt with | Number of accused dealt with | Periods of sentences | | Total of fines | Pending cases | Expelled persons | SEIZED DRUGS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------|------|-----------------|-------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------|-------|----------------|---------------|------------------|--------------|-----|-----|---------|-----|-----|-------|-----|-----|---------|-----|-----|-------------------------|-----|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | | Heroin | | | Hashish | | | Opium | | | Cocaine | | | Manzoul and other drugs | | |
| | | | | | | K. | Gr. | Cg. | | | K. | Gr. | Cg. | K. | Gr. | Cg. | K. | Gr. | Cg. | K. | Gr. | Cg. | | | |
| | | | | | | Yrs. | Mths. | L.E. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Local ... | 1940 | 71 | 225 | 57 | 195 | 351 | — | 56,300 | 14 | — | 1 | 321 | 18 | 35 | 191 | 32 | 36 | 275 | 30 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | 1939 | 59 | 195 | 41 | 81 | 175 | — | 22,000 | 18 | — | 4 | 70 | 68 | 26 | 117 | 9 | 62 | 13 | — | — | 185 | — | 1 | 960 | — |
| | 1938 | 51 | 145 | 35 | 72 | 122 | — | 21,700 | 17 | — | 1 | 500 | — | 19 | 522 | — | 121 | 229 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | 1937 | 54 | 162 | 38 | 109 | 149 | 10 | 22,290 | 16 | — | 2 | 902 | 75 | 9 | 873 | — | 44 | 470 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Foreign | 1940 | 2 | 3 | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | 7 | — | — | — | — | 2 | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | 1939 | 5 | 9 | 4 | 5 | 7 | 3 | 1,500 | 1 | 1 | — | 556 | 25 | — | 377 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | 1938 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | — | 100 | — | 3 | — | 064 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | 1937 | 16 | 18 | 13 | 16 | 10 | — | 213 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 059 | — | 3 | 120 | — | — | 97 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| TOTAL ... | 1940 | 73 | 228 | 57 | 195 | 351 | — | 56,300 | 16 | 7 | 1 | 321 | 18 | 35 | 193 | 32 | 36 | 276 | 30 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | 1939 | 64 | 204 | 45 | 86 | 182 | 3 | 23,500 | 19 | 1 | 4 | 626 | 93 | 26 | 494 | 9 | 62 | 13 | — | — | 185 | — | 1 | 960 | — |
| | 1938 | 52 | 146 | 36 | 73 | 123 | — | 21,800 | 17 | 3 | 1 | 564 | — | 19 | 522 | — | 121 | 229 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | 1937 | 70 | 180 | 51 | 125 | 159 | 10 | 22,503 | 19 | 3 | 3 | 961 | 75 | 12 | 993 | — | 44 | 567 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |

PROVINCIAL BRANCHES

LOWER EGYPT BRANCH IN CHARGE OF AHMED SAYED AHMED RAMADAN EFF. AND UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF KAIM. T. MARC BEY

CASES DEALT WITH BY THE LOWER EGYPT BRANCH DURING 1937, 1938, 1939 AND 1940

| Nationality | | Number of cases | Number of accused | Number of cases dealt with | Number of accus- ed dealt with | Periods of sentences | | Total of fines | Pending cases | Expelled persons | SEIZED DRUGS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------|------|-----------------|-------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------|-----|----------------|---------------|------------------|--------------|----|-----|---------|-----|------|-------|-----|-----|---------|---|---|-------------------------|-----|----|
| | | | | | | | | | | | Heroin | | | Hashish | | | Opium | | | Cocaine | | | Manzoul and other drugs | | |
| | | | | | | K. | Gr. | Cg. | K. | Gr. | Cg. | K. | Gr. | Cg. | K. | Gr. | Cg. | K. | Gr. | Cg. | | | | | |
| Local | 1940 | 38 | 75 | 34 | 54 | 64 | — | 11,860 | 3 | — | — | 28 | 41 | 5 | 977 | 17 | 6 | 847 | — | — | — | — | 15 | 65 | |
| | 1939 | 44 | 78 | 40 | 43 | 58 | — | 11,290 | 2 | — | — | 24 | — | 8 | 341 | 56 | 4 | 269 | 14 | — | — | — | 985 | 80 | |
| | 1938 | 30 | 63 | 26 | 39 | 64 | — | 11,800 | — | — | — | 54 | 20 | 6 | 431 | 29·5 | 6 | 289 | 8·5 | — | — | — | 6 | 812 | — |
| | 1937 | 38 | 80 | 36 | 59 | 101 | — | 16,590 | — | — | — | 67 | 27 | 6 | 22 | 30 | 8 | 950 | 57 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Foreign | 1940 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | 1939 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 6 | 230 | — | 1 | — | 19 | 53 | — | — | — | — | 4 | 40 | — | — | — | 1 | 140 | — |
| | 1938 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | — | 200 | — | — | — | 20 | 30 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | 1937 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | 10 | — | — | — | 17 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| TOTAL | 1940 | 38 | 75 | 34 | 54 | 64 | — | 11,860 | 3 | — | — | 28 | 41 | 5 | 977 | 17 | 6 | 847 | — | — | — | — | 15 | 65 | |
| | 1939 | 46 | 82 | 42 | 45 | 60 | 6 | 11,520 | 2 | 1 | — | 43 | 53 | 8 | 341 | 56 | 4 | 273 | 54 | — | — | — | 2 | 125 | 80 |
| | 1938 | 32 | 65 | 27 | 40 | 65 | — | 12,000 | — | — | — | 74 | 50 | 6 | 431 | 29·5 | 6 | 289 | 8·5 | — | — | — | 6 | 812 | — |
| | 1937 | 40 | 82 | 37 | 60 | 101 | 1 | 16,590 | — | — | — | 77 | 27 | 6 | 22 | 47 | 8 | 950 | 57 | — | — | — | — | — | — |

Prohibited Cultivation

| | | | | | | 1940 | 1939 | 1938 | 1937 | | | | | | | 1940 | 1939 | 1938 | 1937 |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|------|------|------|------|----------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|------|------|------|------|
| (a) Cultivation of opium (Ar. Khushkhash) | | | | | | | | | | (b) Cultivation of hashish | | | | | | | | | |
| Feddans ... | | | | | | — | — | — | — | Plants ... | | | | | | — | 329 | 829 | — |
| Kirats ... | | | | | | — | — | — | — | Feddans ... | | | | | | — | — | — | — |
| Sahms ... | | | | | | — | — | — | — | Kirats ... | | | | | | — | — | — | — |
| Equals L.E. ... | | | | | | — | — | — | — | Sahms ... | | | | | | — | — | — | — |
| | | | | | | | | | | Equals L.E. ... | | | | | | — | — | — | — |

CASES DEALT WITH BY THE UPPER EGYPT BRANCH DURING 1937, 1938, 1939 AND 1940

| Nationality | Number of cases | Number of accused | Number of cases dealt with | Number of accused dealt with | Periods of sentences | | Total of fines | Pending cases | Expelled persons | SEIZED DRUGS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------|-----------------|-------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------|----------|----------------|---------------|------------------|--------------|-----|-----|---------|-----|-----|-------|-----|-----|---------|-----|-----|-------------------------|---|-----|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | Heroin | | | Hashish | | | Opium | | | Cocaine | | | Manzoul and other drugs | | | |
| | | | | | K | Gr. | Cg. | | | K | Gr. | Cg. | K | Gr. | Cg. | K | Gr. | Cg. | K | Gr. | Cg. | | | | |
| Local | 1940 | 1,429 | 1,502 | 1,122 | 1,122 | Yrs. 136 | Mths. 1 | L.E. 26,617 | 303 | — | — | 158 | 50 | 87 | 297 | 58 | 9 | 966 | 98 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | 1939 | 939 | 1,007 | 713 | 721 | 142 | — | 26,516 | 224 | — | 1 | 81 | 50 | 82 | 694 | 70 | 4 | 154 | 34 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | 1938 | 839 | 933 | 691 | 703 | 114 | — | 19,995 | 122 | — | — | 459 | 26 | — | 131 | 82 | — | 449 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | 1937 | 2,212 | 2,277 | 2,113 | 2,099 | 135 | — | 25,596 | 122 | — | — | 143 | 77 | — | 284 | 49 | — | 984 | 5 | — | — | — | — | 125 | — |
| Foreign | 1940 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | 1939 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | 1938 | 1 | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 50 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | 1937 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| TOTAL | 1940 | 1,429 | 1,502 | 1,122 | 1,122 | 136 | 1 | 26,617 | 303 | — | — | 158 | 50 | 87 | 297 | 58 | 9 | 966 | 98 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | 1939 | 939 | 1,007 | 713 | 721 | 142 | — | 26,516 | 224 | — | 1 | 81 | 50 | 82 | 694 | 70 | 4 | 154 | 34 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | 1938 | 840 | 934 | 692 | 703 | 114 | — | 19,995 | 122 | — | — | 459 | 26 | — | 131 | 82 | — | 449 | 51 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | 1937 | 2,212 | 2,277 | 2,113 | 2,009 | 135 | — | 25,596 | 122 | — | — | 143 | 77 | — | 284 | 49 | — | 984 | 5 | — | — | — | — | 125 | — |

Prohibited Cultivation

| | 1940 | 1939 | 1938 | 1937 | | 1940 | 1939 | 1938 | 1937 |
|--|---------|---------|---------|---------|----------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| (a) Cultivation of opium (Ar. Khushkhash) | | | | | (b) Cultivation of hashish | | | | |
| Feddans | 571 | 403 | 169 | 707 | Plants | 76,884 | 98,030 | 76,192 | 22,347 |
| Kirats | 6 | 3 | 2 | 10 | Feddans | 24 | 43 | 15 | — |
| Sahms | 16 | 14 | 18 | 9 | Kirats | 8 | 19 | 23 | — |
| | | | | | Sahms | — | — | 12 | — |
| Equals L.E. | 228,733 | 161,200 | 101,460 | 353,700 | Equals L.E. | — | — | — | — |

CHAPTER II

The Palestine Narcotics Intelligence Bureau

1. Central Organisation.

The Palestine Narcotics Intelligence Bureau was inaugurated in August 1940, at C.I.D. Headquarters under the direct supervision of:—

- (a) A Deputy Superintendent of Police, *and*
- (b) A British Inspector, assisted by a subordinate Headquarters Staff.

The Bureau employs agents working in Syria and Transjordan in addition to those operating in Palestine.

A comprehensive filing and indexing system is maintained covering all persons known or suspected to be engaged in the smuggling of narcotics in Palestine.

2. District Organisation.

In addition to the Headquarters Bureau, there are Police representatives in each of the District C.I.D.'s. of Gaza, Haifa, Lydda, Nazareth and Nablus working exclusively on anti-narcotic measures. They are under the local supervision of the A.S.P.'s of the District C.I.D. formations concerned, but operate in close conjunction with the Bureau. Contact is also maintained with the Port and Marine and Frontier Control Sections. The work of these subordinate formations is to collect information on the activities of the smugglers in their area; such information may be acted upon by them in conjunction with the local Police or passed to the Bureau who decide the action to be taken in conjunction with other districts.

3. Seizure Control.

In order to ensure strict control of drugs seized, all exhibits are forwarded to the Bureau where they are subsequently disposed of under the supervision of a Board.

4. Dogs.

Consideration is being given to the proposal that Police dogs should be trained to detect the presence of opium or hashish (or both if sufficient dogs can be made available) at Frontier Posts and on the caravan routes.

5. Since the inauguration of the Bureau in August nearly one ton of narcotics has been seized by Police alone. The particulars of these seizures may be seen from the schedule marked Appendix "A", and a comparison of drugs seized during 1940 before and after the inauguration of the Bureau is contained in Appendix "B".

SUMMARY OF SOME RECENT SEIZURES

1. Seizure of 486 Kilogrammes of Hashish and 93 Kilogrammes of Opium at Nahalal on September 16, 1940.

Acting on information received, Police from Nahalal laid a clever ambush on the track between Sarid village and Nahalal. Eventually 5 persons appeared leading an equal number of donkeys. These were searched and the drugs mentioned above were found upon them. It was stated by the accused men that the consignment came from Syria via Sa'sa and was *en route* to Egypt.

2. Seizure of 7.753 Kilogrammes of Opium and 2 Grammes of Hashish at Meirun on October 2, 1940.

On October 2, 1940, a Police patrol stopped and searched three persons at Meirun village and found the above-mentioned quantities of drugs artfully concealed in the false bottoms of two pedlar's boxes, which they were carrying. Two of the persons were from Damascus and one from Outarm village, Lebanon.

3. Seizure of 90 Kilogrammes of Opium at Jaffa on October 28, 1940.

On October 28, 1940, acting on information received, Jaffa Police searched the premises of MITKAIL ALI SULIMAN and seized the above-mentioned quantity of drugs. The seizure was not entirely of opium as it was being mixed by the accused with "Tamr-hindi", and the mincing machine which was being used for this operation was seized at the same time.

The actual seizure consisted of 10 kilos of raw opium, approximately 82 kilos of a mixture of "tamr-hindi" and opium, a pair of scales, the mincing machine and a large roll of grease-proof paper which was being used for wrapping up the packages of the mixture. The accomplice of MITKAIL ALI SULIMAN, one JIRIES EID SHAHEEN, a notorious drug smuggler of Syria, was also arrested.

4. Seizure of 7 Kilogrammes of Hashish at Khalsa on November 12, 1940.

Acting on information received, Khalsa Police kept a man under observation in Khalsa market, as it was stated that he would attempt to transport some hashish. At 11 a.m. the man was seen to leave the market and proceed in an easterly direction. Using an encircling movement, the man was followed by one party of Police on horseback and by another party in a car in an attempt to cut him off. After an exciting chase in which shots were fired, the man was captured and found to be in possession of approximately 7 kilos of hashish. The arrested man was AHMED HUSSEIN DAHER of Arab en-Naim, Syria.

5. Seizure of 16 Kilogrammes of Hashish at Saffourieh Village on November 26, 1940.

On November 26, 1940, a Mounted Police patrol challenged a man near Saffourieh village. A subsequent search of the load on the donkey, being driven by the man, revealed that slabs of hashish were being smuggled. After his arrest he informed the Police that he had a partner, who had absconded shortly before the arrival of the Police. Part of the Police patrol then pursued this second person on horseback and effected his arrest.

6. Seizure of 87 Kilogrammes of Hashish at Lydda on December 30, 1940.

On December 30, 1940, a British Constable who was on cycle patrol near Lydda town became suspicious of two persons who were leading donkeys. He stopped and searched them and the donkeys were found to be loaded with the amount of drugs mentioned above. A further search of one of the accused revealed that he was in possession of a loaded revolver and a further three live rounds in his pocket. He stated that he had purchased the hashish from a Syrian near the frontier and that he was transporting it *en route* for Khan Younis.

7. Seizure of 338 Kilogrammes of Hashish and 599 Kilogrammes of Opium on February 15, 1941, ex M.V. "Mabrouk".

At 10.55 a.m. on February 15, 1941, information was received at Givat Olga Coastguard Station to the effect that a motor-vessel registered at Haifa was proceeding south at that moment with a large cargo of drugs on board.

A wireless message was passed immediately to Headquarters, Port and Marine Division and the Police patrol launch "SEA LION" sent out from Jaffa to intercept the suspected vessel. At 12.25 a.m., a craft answering to the description given was sighted and half an hour later was intercepted a mile to the north of Sidna Ali and $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles off shore. The vessel proved to be the "MABROUK", a three-ton fishing-boat with an auxiliary engine. A search party was put aboard and the vessel was found to contain a cargo consisting of:—

24 petrol tins containing hashish (weighing 338 kilogrammes).

27 petrol tins containing opium (weighing 599 kilogrammes), and some contraband Araaq.

The crew of the "MABROUK" were arrested and they and their boat taken into Jaffa Port. The crew consisted of five men all from Haifa:—

Preliminary investigations revealed the following:—

The five men left Haifa on the morning of Thursday 13th and went to the vicinity of Zeeb village in the Acre sub-district to fish. They went ashore at Zeeb where the Rais met a certain Lebanese in a café. It was arranged that the Haifa men should return to Zeeb on Friday night, pick up a consignment of drugs from the Lebanese and run them to Deir el-Balah in the Gaza district.

They were to receive L.P. 70 for making the trip.

Everything went according to plan and at 3 a.m., on Saturday, 15th February, they met the Lebanese who transhipped the drugs to them from his launch at Zeeb village, giving them instructions that they were to hand them over to a certain MOHAMED at Deir el-Balah: this man would be waiting in a boat off shore in seven metres of water and would show a white light so that they would be able to recognise him.

The Haifa boatmen left Zeeb and proceeded south towards Deir el-Balah but were intercepted as described when off Sidna Ali.

The Police investigations are still being made to complete their evidence of origin and ownership of this large consignment of drugs destined for Egypt which at this year wholesale prices can be valued at L.E. 30,000.

APPENDIX "A".—DETAILS OF SEIZURES EFFECTED SINCE INAUGURATION
OF BUREAU

| Date | Place | Opium | | Hashish | | Cocaine | |
|---|----------------------|-------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| | | Kilo | Gm. | Kilo | Gm. | Kilo | Gm. |
| 1- 8-1940 | Haifa | — | — | — | 002·000 | — | — |
| 6- 8-1940 | Jerusalem | — | — | — | 000·500 | — | — |
| 6- 8-1940 | Safad | — | — | 198 | 645·000 | — | — |
| 14- 8-1940 | Jaffa | — | — | — | 015·500 | — | — |
| 14- 8-1940 | Jaffa | — | — | — | 002·000 | — | — |
| 14- 8-1940 | Ramat Gan. | — | 000·500 | — | 001·500 | — | — |
| 25- 8-1940 | Jaffa | — | — | — | 003·000 | — | — |
| 25- 8-1940 | Jaffa | — | 028·500 | — | 001·000 | — | — |
| 29- 8-1940 | Gaza | — | — | — | 001·000 | — | — |
| 1- 9-1940 | Jaffa | — | — | — | 220·000 | — | — |
| 4- 9-1940 | Gaza | 2 | 370·000 | 1 | 270·000 | — | — |
| 6- 9-1940 | Affula | 93 | 000·000 | 153 | 000·000 | — | — |
| 9- 9-1940 | Jerusalem | — | 002·000 | — | — | — | — |
| 19- 9-1940 | Gaza | — | — | 12 | 500·000 | — | — |
| 20- 9-1940 | Sarafand | — | — | — | 001·000 | — | 001·000 |
| 20- 9-1940 | Haifa | 63 | 500·000 | — | — | — | — |
| 26- 9-1940 | Haifa | — | — | — | 071·000 | — | — |
| 27- 9-1940 | Tiberias | 1 | 225·000 | — | — | — | — |
| 28- 9-1940 | Tiberias | — | 035·000 | — | — | — | — |
| 2-10-1940 | Safad | 7 | 753·000 | — | — | — | — |
| 3-10-1940 | Haifa | — | 095·000 | — | — | — | — |
| 6-10-1940 | Haifa | — | 001·000 | — | — | — | — |
| 12-10-1940 | Nathaniya | — | — | — | 001·500 | — | — |
| 14-10-1940 | Haifa | — | 002·350 | — | — | — | — |
| 18-10-1940 | Haifa | — | — | — | 001·500 | — | — |
| 18-10-1940 | Jaffa | — | — | — | 002·000 | — | — |
| 22-10-1940 | Jerusalem | — | — | — | — | — | 000·010 |
| 23-10-1940 | Ras-en-Naqura | — | — | 3 | 100·000 | — | — |
| 28-10-1940 | Haifa | — | — | — | ·010 | — | — |
| 28-10-1940 | Jaffa | 90 | 090·000 | — | — | — | — |
| 3-11-1940 | Jerusalem | — | — | — | 1·500 | — | — |
| 7-11-1940 | Acre | — | — | — | ·500 | — | — |
| 12-11-1940 | Khalsa | — | — | 8 | — | — | — |
| 14-11-1940 | Jaffa | — | — | — | 8·080 | — | 000·020 |
| 14-11-1940 | Haifa | — | — | — | 345·600 | — | — |
| 26-11-1940 | Nazareth | — | — | 21 | 250·000 | — | — |
| 27-11-1940 | Jaffa | — | 211·000 | — | — | — | — |
| 27-11-1940 | Jerusalem | — | 008·300 | — | — | — | — |
| 28-11-1940 | Jaffa | — | — | — | 005·500 | — | — |
| 1-12-1940 | Jerusalem | — | — | — | 010·000 | — | — |
| 2-12-1940 | Tiberias | — | 021·000 | — | — | — | — |
| 20-12-1940 | Nablus | — | — | — | 005·000 | — | — |
| 20-12-1940 | Jaffa | — | 006·500 | — | — | — | — |
| 29-12-1940 | Acre | — | — | — | 005·000 | — | — |
| 30-12-1940 | Lydda | — | — | 87 | — | — | — |
| Total of drugs seized during last 5 months of 1940 (by Police) ... | | 258 | 259·150 | 485 | 478·840 | — | 001·030 |

APPENDIX "B".—COMPARISON OF SEIZURES

| | Hashish | | Opium | | Cocaine | |
|--|---------|-----|-------|-----|---------|------|
| | Kilo | Gm. | Kilo | Gm. | Kilo | Gm. |
| SCHEDULE "A".—Seizures from January 1, 1940 to July 31, 1940 | | | | | | |
| (a) Seized by Police | 61 | 14 | 24 | 898 | — | 0·92 |
| (b) Seized by Customs | 299 | 228 | 50 | 508 | — | — |
| TOTAL | 360 | 242 | 75 | 406 | — | 0·92 |

SCHEDULE "B".—Seizures from August 1, 1940 (inauguration of Narcotics Intelligence Bureau) to December 31, 1940

| | | | | | | |
|------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|---|------|
| (a) Seized by Police | 485 | 478 | 258 | 259 | — | 1·00 |
| (b) Seized by Customs | 15 | 250 | 166 | 811 | — | — |
| TOTAL | 500 | 728 | 425 | 070 | — | 1·00 |

SCHEDULE "C".—Total seizures for the year 1940

| | Kilo | Gm. |
|----------------|------|-----|
| Hashish | 860 | 970 |
| Opium | 500 | 476 |
| Cocaine | — | 2 |

CHAPTER III

Cases of Seizures of Narcotics on or before Arrival from Abroad

SEIZURE OF 912 GRAMMES OF HASHISH AT ALEXANDRIA ON MARCH 17, 1940, EX S.S. "TRANSYLVANIA" CASE OF MAHMOUD MASEKH AND OTHERS — SEIZURE OF 619 GRAMMES OF HEROIN AT ALEXANDRIA PORT ON MARCH 23, 1940, EX S.S. "KAWSAR". CASE OF MOHAMED EL-SAYED EL-BASSATI — SEIZURE OF 780 GRAMMES OF COCAINE AT PORT SAID ON JULY 20, 1940, EX S.S. "PRESIDENT DOUMER". CASE OF AIMÉ ROQUIER AND OTHERS.

SEIZURE OF 912 GRAMMES OF HASHISH AT ALEXANDRIA ON MARCH 17, 1940, EX S.S. "TRANSYLVANIA"

Case of Mahmoud Masekh and others

About the end of October 1939, a certain ANWAR HASSAN GADALLA approached the Officer of the Criminal Investigation Department of Alexandria Port Police and mentioned to him that he was in a position to drop a gang of drug traffickers. He asked for a detective whom he would introduce to them as a confederate. The C.I.D. Officer, in order to test the truth of GADALLA's statement, agreed to his proposal and delegated a detective corporal. GADALLA introduced the latter to a certain SAYED SURUR and they agreed on a plan to smuggle a certain quantity of drugs from the Customs area. Unfortunately before the date fixed for the misdeed, SAYED SURUR was involved in a drugs case and was arrested on December 18, 1939.

Some time later GADALLA proposed to the corporal to work for their own account. The latter reported the proposal to his officer who instructed him to accept. He was introduced by the pseudo-confidant to MAHMOUD MASEKH, a well-known drug trafficker who asked him to board S.S. "TRANSYLVANIA" which was due to arrive at Alexandria on March 17, 1940 and smuggle out of the Custom zone a quantity of drugs to be delivered to his house. As a signal of identification, MAHMOUD MASEKH gave the corporal a broach on which

figured a portrait of H.M. King Farouk. He was to pin this on the lapel of his coat on boarding the steamer. This he did and on board he was accosted by ANTONIO AZZOPARDI, British subject, the store-keeper of the Company to which S.S. "TRANSYLVANIA" belongs, who introduced him to a member of the ship's crew named GEORGE PURKARIANOU, Roumanian subject, who handed him a quantity of hashish which was found to weigh 912 grammes. In the meantime, the necessary steps had been taken by the Customs and the Port Police to have the ship closely watched.

On leaving the ship the C.I.D. Officer of the Port Police considered it prudent to arrest the corporal as he feared that, as MASEKH employed several workmen in the Customs zone, word would have been sent to him that the Police and Customs Authorities were aware that something was amiss on board the ship. On obtaining the necessary particulars from the corporal, a search was carried out on the ship and both AZZOPARDI and PURKARIANOU were arrested and later MAHMOUD MASEKH was also apprehended.

AZZOPARDI and PURKARIANOU were tried by Alexandria Mixed Tribunal on May 15, 1940 and acquitted.

MAHMOUD MASEKH and ANWAR HASSAN GADALLA were tried by the Drugs Native Summary Court on July 15, 1940 and acquitted, but they were retried by the Court of Appeal on October 20, 1940 and sentenced as follows:—

- (1) MAHMOUD MASEKH ... 3 years' imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 600.
- (2) ANWAR HASSAN GADALLA 1½ years' imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 200.

The source of origin of the drug seized is unknown.

SEIZURE OF 619 GRAMMES OF HEROIN AT ALEXANDRIA PORT ON MARCH 23, 1940, EX S.S. "KAWSAR"

Case of Mohamed EL-Sayed EL-Bassati

On arrival at Alexandria of the S.S. "KAWSAR" on March 23, 1940, the Boarding Officer of the Port Police was informed by the Captain of that ship that a certain student of the Maritime School who was undergoing a period of training on the ship, had been approached by one MOHAMED EL-SAYED EL-BASSATI, a seaman on board the said ship, who had asked him to smuggle a certain quantity

of drugs in Alexandria against a monetary consideration. The Captain also added that the student agreed to do so and was prepared to help the Police. Furthermore, he stated that the drugs were brought on board ship by IBRAHIM EL-SAYED EL-BASSATI, the brother of MOHAMED EL-SAYED EL-BASSATI. It was agreed that on arrival of the ship at Alexandria, the student would carry the drugs ashore and go in company with MOHAMED EL-SAYED EL-BASSATI to the house of his brother IBRAHIM EL-SAYED EL-BASSATI. Consequently when the student left the ship accompanied by MOHAMED EL-SAYED EL-BASSATI he was stopped on the quay side and when searched he was found in possession of 619 grammes of heroin.

The two EL-BASSATI brothers were arrested but IBRAHIM EL-SAYED EL-BASSATI was later released on account of insufficient evidence.

On June 24, 1940, MOHAMED EL-SAYED EL-BASSATI was tried by the Drugs Summary Native Court, Alexandria and sentenced to four years' imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 400.

The origin of the drugs seized is unknown.

**SEIZURE OF 780 GRAMMES OF COCAINE AT PORT SAID
ON JULY 20, 1940, EX S.S. "PRESIDENT DOUMER"**

Case of Aimé Rouquier and others

Information having been received by the C.N.I.B. Port Said Branch on July 9, 1940 to the effect that a certain smuggler of Ismailia was attempting to buy a quantity of cocaine from the crew of S.S. "PRESIDENT DOUMER", a watch was put on the movements of the crew. It was observed that two members, namely AIMÉ ROUQUIER and PASQUALE CORDOLIANI, French subjects, were contacting with a native of Port Said. Consequently, a confidant of the C.N.I.B. was put in touch with this native who introduced him to the two sailors. A discussion about the price of the drug and how delivery to be made, ensued, but as it was found difficult to definitely arrange anything, the confidant left them.

On July 19th, the two sailors accompanied by the native went to the house of the confidant and informed him that they were willing to come to terms as the British Naval Authorities were taking over S.S. "PRESIDENT DOUMER".

On July 20th, they met again and eventually came to an agreement about price, i.e. that the sailors should receive L.E. 140 for 800 grammes of cocaine, plus L.E. 10 for the native who had introduced them to the buyer. The confidant (the pseudo-buyer) then went to the steamer in a boat to take over the drug. Immediately on handing over the drug to the confidant, the C.N.I.B. Officer appeared and arrested a sailor named NONCE POGGI just as he was receiving the purchase price. Further arrests followed.

The quantity of the cocaine seized weighed 780 grammes.

The foreign accused persons were tried by the Mixed Court, Mansoura, on September 19, 1940, with the following result:—

- (1) AIMÉ ROUQUIER 2 years' imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 400 (by default).
- (2) PASQUALE CORDOLIANI ... 1 year's imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 200.

NONCE POGGI was released by the magistrate on account of insufficient evidence.

BAYOUMI ABBASS SALAMA, Egyptian local subject, was tried by the Summary Native Court, Port Said, on September 25, 1940 and sentenced to one year's imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 200.

The source of origin of the drug seized is presumably France.

CHAPTER IV

Smuggling through Sinai

SEIZURES BY FRONTIERS ADMINISTRATION

Miralai A. H. ST. GEORGE HAMERSLEY BEY, M.C., Governor of Sinai Province, reports the following :—

During the period under review, *i.e.* from November 27, 1939 to November 30, 1940, the number of captures made in Sinai showed an increase compared with the previous year.

The conditions under which the Police have been working, occasioned by the world situation, and the extra burdens placed upon them in consequence, have made the control of contraband an exceptionally heavy task.

The forces available for anti-contraband work have actually been decreased, and in consequence of this it is thought that a considerable number of runs by smugglers have been successful.

In spite of the lack in numbers of Police available for patrols, a considerable number of captures have been made.

There were 44 captures made in the Province during the period under review, the most important and interesting of which were the following :—

(1) On December 8, 1939 at Kantara, the Customs Department seized 604 grammes of hashish. This case is interesting in view of the fact that an attempt was made to use a British Army lorry to transport the narcotic from the east bank to the west bank of the Canal. The information that the attempt was to be made was given by an informer, and after a careful search the drug was found in the folds of the canvas hood. This question of using Army vehicles for smuggling has placed further difficulties in the way of the Police, but it is being dealt with properly.

(2) An attempt to bribe a policeman at Kantara on December 8, 1939 lead to the arrest of a certain SALEM SELIM and the capture of 1.315 kilogrammes of hashish.

(3) On January 8, 1940, 6.570 kilogrammes of hashish and 8 kilogrammes of opium were seized at Kantara. These drugs were in the usual zinc tubes and were recovered from the stomachs of 2 camels.

A secret agent reported that some Riashat Arabs were coming to Kantara from Palestine and that 2 of these camels contained the tubes in their stomachs.

On the arrival of the party at Kantara, the Police were faced with the task of finding out which of the camels were actually carrying

the drugs. The secret agent pointed the suspected camels out and they were put under observation.

After a short time they were slaughtered and found to contain 39 and 42 tubes respectively.

(4) On February 11, 1940, No. 4 Section Camel Corps captured 60·750 kilogrammes of hashish and 22·860 kilogrammes of opium near El-Tassa.

As a result of an information a patrol of Camel Corps was working in the direction of El-Tassa east of Ismailia, when they came across the tracks of three camels moving towards the west. On following these tracks the patrol was fired on, but on pressing home the attack the smugglers managed to escape in the sand dunes leaving behind them the narcotics. The patrol gave chase but were unable to come up with the fleeing smugglers before they reached the rocky mountains where the tracks were lost.

(5) On May 17, 1940, the Customs at Kantara captured 2·390 kilogrammes of opium being smuggled across the Canal by a porter and a Customs soldier. The drugs were hidden in a paper parcel containing vegetables.

(6) On June 9, 1940, 8·920 kilogrammes of opium were captured by the Sinai Police in Kantara district. The information was given by a secret agent and a patrol set out at the appointed time. Tracking was difficult as the smuggler was using sheepskin fur sandals. The tracks, however, could be followed right up to Kantara village. Here the man took off his fur sandals but this did not deceive the Police and he was eventually caught.

The practice of wearing fur sandals makes tracking very difficult as very little imprint is left in the sand and if there is the slightest wind, the tracks are soon obliterated.

(7) On September 12, 1940, No. 3 Section Camel Corps captured 102·390 kilogrammes of hashish and 113·095 kilogrammes of opium near Kabrit on the Suez Canal. A patrol from this Section was carrying out a routine patrol on that night and they found a felucca on the east bank. At the same time the patrol saw the outline of camels standing on the bank opposite the felucca. The patrol fired a coloured flare to give the signal to other patrols and to the Coastguards on the west bank. When the flare was fired the smugglers opened rifle fire on the patrol who returned the fire killing one smuggler. One man of the patrol received a bullet in his turban but was not wounded. The smugglers escaped in the darkness leaving one man and one camel dead. The narcotics were recovered. There were so many tracks in the neighbourhood that the patrol failed to get on to the right ones.

(8) On November 21, 1940, an exceptionally good bit of tracking was performed by a police patrol in Central Sinai.

The patrol was operating in difficult country near Tamada near the head of the Wadi Bruk. They found suspicious tracks of three camels going westwards, but the ground was so difficult that the tracks were frequently lost. The leader of the patrol, an exceptionally good tracker, knew where the smugglers were making for, so proceeded in that direction and later found the tracks again on better ground. After losing the tracks again they were eventually found. The Police at this stage knew that the tracks were very fresh and that they must proceed with caution. Using every available bit of cover so as not to be seen, they finally located the smugglers in the Wadi Maleiz. The patrol kept them under observation and eventually seized the opportunity to surprise the men and take them without a fight.

The total captures made during the period under review, as compared with the four previous years, were as follows:—

| Year | Number of captures | Hashish | Opium | Smugglers | Camels |
|-------------|--------------------|---------|---------|-----------|--------|
| | | Kilo | Kilo | | |
| 1940 | 44 | 372·554 | 437·313 | 48 | 6 |
| 1939 | 43 | 150·577 | 391·307 | 39 | 21 |
| 1938 | 67 | 161·942 | 492·018 | 68 | 6 |
| 1937 | 64 | 123·750 | 552·241 | 98 | 7 |
| 1936 | 24 | 217·269 | 83·720 | 22 | 16 |

DETAIL OF FORCES RESPONSIBLE FOR CAPTURES

| Force | Hashish | Opium | Smugglers | Camels |
|-----------------------------------|---------|---------|-----------|--------|
| | Kilo | Kilo | | |
| Northern Sinai District | 28·273 | 26·962 | 12 | — |
| Kantara District | 41·252 | 69·553 | 18 | 3 |
| Eastern Area, Camel Corps | 216·047 | 164·319 | 3 | — |
| Suez Gulf Area, Camel Corps... .. | 15·900 | 17·090 | 2 | — |
| Central Sinai District | 68·730 | 151·950 | 3 | 3 |
| Tor District | — | 0·004 | 1 | — |
| Kantara Customs | 2·352 | 7·435 | 9 | — |
| TOTAL | 372·554 | 437·313 | 48 | 6 |

CHAPTER V

Cases of Seizures in the Interior of the Country

SEIZURE OF 117 GRAMMES OF HASHISH AT CAIRO ON SEPTEMBER 24, 1939. CASE OF EL-SAGHIR AHMED HUSSEIN AND ANOTHER — SEIZURE OF 137 GRAMMES OF OPIUM AT CAIRO RAILWAY CENTRAL STATION ON OCTOBER 7, 1939. CASE OF ABDEL-HAMID ABDEL-LATIF. CASE OF DOCTORS AND CHEMISTS AT ALEXANDRIA — SEIZURE OF 165 GRAMMES OF HEROIN AT CAIRO ON DECEMBER 6, 1939. CASE OF HAMMAM MOHAMED HUSSEIN EL-SAEDI AND OTHERS — SEIZURE OF 6·294 KILOGRAMMES OF HASHISH AND 5·271 KILOGRAMMES OF OPIUM AT CAIRO AND SHEBIN EL-KANATER ON DEC. 22 AND 23, 1939. CASE OF HELEIL SEWELIM AND OTHERS — SEIZURE OF 9·5 GRAMMES OF HEROIN AT PORT SAID ON DEC. 30, 1939. CASE OF GAYED GAWIRGIOUS AND OTHERS — SEIZURE OF 1·5 GRAMMES OF HEROIN AT PORT SAID ON DECEMBER 30, 1939. CASE OF TEWFIK MATTA MIKHAIL — SEIZURE OF 340 GRAMMES OF HASHISH AT PORT SAID ON JANUARY 10, 1940. CASE OF AHMED ABU-EL-ENEIN EL-GANAINI — SEIZURE OF 15 GRAMMES OF HEROIN AT ALEXANDRIA IN FEBRUARY 1940. CASE OF ARISTO DIMOSSOGLOU, ALIAS ARISTIDES AND ELEFTERI CHRISTOFOROU BENEDATTOS, ALIAS XANTHOS — SEIZURE OF 29 GRAMMES OF HEROIN AT ALEXANDRIA ON MARCH 6, 1940. CASE OF MOHAMED EL-SUEFI — SEIZURE OF 12·30 GRAMMES OF HASHISH AND 18·36 GRAMMES OF OPIUM AT MIT GHAMR ON MARCH 8, 1940. CASE OF ABDALLA AHMED MESHA AND OTHERS — SEIZURE OF 127 GRAMMES OF HEROIN AT ALEXANDRIA ON MARCH 9, 1940. CASE OF LEONIDAS CHARILAOS — SEIZURE OF 2·592 KILOGRAMMES OF HASHISH AND 1·238 KILOGRAMMES OF OPIUM AT CAIRO ON MARCH 17, 1940, CASE OF MOHAMED AHMED ABDEL-HADI AND OTHERS — SEIZURE OF 5 GRAMMES OF HEROIN AT PORT SAID ON MARCH 20, 1940. CASE OF ALI IBRAHIM ALI — SEIZURE OF 165 GRAMMES OF HEROIN AT ALEXANDRIA ON MARCH 26, 1940. CASE OF DAVID LEVY AND MAHMOUD ZAKI EL-SAYED — SEIZURE OF POPPY PLANTS IN A GARDEN IN PORT SAID ON MAY 16, 1940. CASE OF BASILI CARASTATHIS — SEIZURE OF 303 GRAMMES OF HASHISH AT CAIRO ON MAY 22, 1940. CASE OF ABBASS EL-SAYED AYEDA AND ABDEL-AZIZ IBRAHIM TARTOUR — SEIZURE OF 2 KILOS AND 544·5 GRAMMES OF HASHISH AT CAIRO IN JUNE 1940. CASE OF SAYED SOLIMAN SEIF EL-DINE AND OTHERS — SEIZURE OF 12·500 KILOGRAMMES OF OPIUM AT PORT SAID ON JULY 6, 1940. CASE

OF AHMED HASSAN SHALATA AND OTHERS — SEIZURE OF 1.320 KILOGRAMMES OF HASHISH POWDER AT CAIRO ON AUGUST 9, 1940. CASE OF MARGOS BAGHDASARIAN AND OTHERS — SEIZURE OF 1.500 KILOGRAMMES OF OPIUM AND 0.431 KILOGRAMME OF HASHISH AT CAIRO ON AUGUST 11, 1940. CASE OF MOHD. HUSSEIN EL-LIBOUDI AND OTHERS — SEIZURE OF 879 GRAMMES OF HASHISH AND 603 GRAMMES OF OPIUM NEAR CAIRO ON OCTOBER 17, 1940. CASE OF AHMED KHALIL NOFAL AND OTHERS — CASES OF MANSOUR MANSOUR BASSIUNI AND HIS GANG — ASSAULT OF C.N.I.B. FORCE. CASE OF ABU-ZEID DERAZ AND OTHERS — SEIZURE OF NARCOTIC DRUGS AT MENZALA, PORT SAID, SINBELLAWAIN AND CAIRO. GANG OF AHMED SHETEWI.

SEIZURE OF 117 GRAMMES OF HASHISH AT CAIRO ON SEPTEMBER 24, 1939

Case of El-Saghir Ahmed Hussein and another

On September 24, 1939, a confidant of the C.N.I.B. reported that he had made the acquaintance of EL-SAGHIR AHMED HUSSEIN and MOHAMED MAHMOUD HUSSEIN both of Ismailia who had lately arrived in Cairo and who had a quantity of hashish which they wished to dispose of for L.E. 12 and that the confidant promised to find them a buyer.

A driver of the C.N.I.B. Force car was detailed to pose as a buyer and the Force went to a certain café, the rendezvous fixed upon between the traffickers and the confidant.

When EL-SAGHIR AHMED HUSSEIN took out a handkerchief containing half a turba of hashish (weighing 117 grammes) and handed same over in exchange for the money of the pseudo-buyer, the Force rushed at them and seized the hashish and the money.

On interrogation EL-SAGHIR implicated a certain person of Kassassine village of Sharkieh Province, and said that he (EL-SAGHIR) received the drug from the said person at his village before leaving for Cairo and that the person in question asked him to find a buyer for a larger stock of hashish and opium which he possessed. Sharkia Province was communicated with to investigate this allegation but the result was abortive.

On March 9, 1940, the undermentioned were sentenced by the Cairo Narcotics Summary Native Court as follows :—

- | | |
|------------------------------|--|
| (1) EL-SAGHIR AHMED HUSSEIN | } 18 months' imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 300, each. |
| (2) MOHAMED MAHMOUD HUSSEIN. | |

The source of origin of the drug seized is unknown.

SEIZURE OF 137 GRAMMES OF OPIUM AT CAIRO RAILWAY CENTRAL STATION ON OCTOBER 7, 1939

Case of Abdel-Hamid Abdel-Latif

On October 7, 1939, when two detectives of the Railway Police who were on duty at the train leaving Cairo for Upper Egypt, searched, on suspicion, a certain ABDEL-HAMID ABDEL-LATIF, they found on him a piece of opium weighing 137 grammes packed in glacé paper.

Enquiries revealed that the accused was returning to his village in Sohag Markaz from Haifa, where he was employed as port labourer for the last five years.

On May 8, 1940, ABDEL-HAMID ABDEL-LATIF was tried by Cairo Narcotics Summary Native Court and sentenced to 1½ years' imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 300.

The source of origin of the drug seized is unknown.

CASE OF DOCTORS AND CHEMISTS AT ALEXANDRIA

Early in November 1939, information was received by the Alexandria C.N.I.B. Branch to the effect that the pharmacy "FAROUK", Bacos, Alexandria, was surreptitiously selling small quantities of cocaine at L.E. 5 per gramme to some foreign artistes and their friends. A watch was kept on the pharmacy but this led to no results, as it was learnt later that the delivery of the drugs was made personally by ABDEL-MEJID MOHAMED YOUSSEF, the "gérant" of the pharmacy in question. The order for the drugs was received by telephone and the delivery generally took place in a "garçonnière".

ABDEL-MEJID was not known to have any outside accomplices and it was, therefore, suspected that the drugs came from the stock of the pharmacy and that, in order to cover up the deficiency, either the entries in the special register for narcotics prescriptions were faked or the stock itself was adulterated by the addition of a white powder. The Pharmacy Section of the Public Health Ministry was, therefore, asked to carry out an inspection. The result of the inspection was negative as both the stock and the books were found in order, but the Pharmacy Section sent the prescriptions for cocaine to the Alexandria C.N.I.B. Branch for further investigation. They were 37 in number. The majority of these prescriptions bore the signature of Dr. MICHEL MOUSSALI and were for an ointment of hæmorrhoids. They were for 0.40 gramme of cocaine per prescription.

Investigations revealed that in the majority of cases the names of the persons were fictitious or that they did not suffer from the alleged complaint. The matter was, therefore, submitted to the Native Parquet substitute MAHMOUD ALI Eff. who after thorough enquiry ordered the arrest of ABDEL-MEJID as well as his assistant ADIB MICHEL NAGGIAR and Dr. MICHEL MOUSSALI.

The case was tried by the Alexandria Drugs Summary Native Court on December 23, 1940, with the following result:—

- | | |
|----------------------------------|---|
| (1) ABDEL-MEJID MOHAMED YOUSSEF. | } Each, 1 year's imprisonment, a fine of L.E. 200 and suspension from practising profession for one year to follow on the sentence of imprisonment. |
| (2) ADIB MICHEL NAGGIAR | |
| (3) DR. MICHEL MOUSSALI | |

Two other doctors were also committed for trial, as well as two previous assistants of ABDEL-MEJID, but were found not guilty and acquitted.

SEIZURE OF 165 GRAMMES OF HEROIN AT CAIRO ON DECEMBER 6, 1939

Case of Hammam Mohamed Hussein El-Saedi and others

HAMMAM MOHAMED HUSSEIN, an ex-member of the famous LAMBROS gang referred to in pages 22-28 of the C.N.I.B. Annual Report of 1933, after serving his term of imprisonment was reported as back again at narcotic trafficking and efforts were accordingly made to catch him.

However, he profited from experience and became very cautious. So it was decided to enlist the said of one of his clients in whom he has confidence. This the C.N.I.B. managed to obtain and accordingly furnished the so-called client with marked silver coin to the value of L.E. 1. He together with an Officer in plain clothes set off on December 6, 1939 to HAMMAM's house. On arrival the client was readily admitted as also the plain-clothed Officer who was introduced as a buyer by the "client". After purchase of a quantity of heroin, the Officer and the "client" returned to the C.N.I.B. Upon this a Force of the C.N.I.B. accompanied by the Officer returned to HAMMAM's house. The Officer knocked at the door claiming that he was his friend, the "client". By this ruse, HAMMAM opened the door and in rushed the Force. Upon HAMMAM was found a further supply of heroin, the money which was handed over for the heroin purchased by the Officer and the "client" was also found.

Later on, during the search of HAMMAM's apartment, a certain MOHAMED MURSI ALI EID came and enquired after him. He was arrested. On search he was found to have a sum of P.T. 200 and an india-rubber finger of the kind used by traffickers for hiding narcotics in their rectums. The "finger" contained traces of a white substance suspected to be heroin. He categorically denied any connection with HAMMAM but the circumstances were all against him.

The total quantity of drugs seized amounted to 165 grammes of heroin.

On January 7, 1940, the accused persons were tried by the Narcotic Summary Court and sentenced as follows :—

- (1) HAMMAM MOHAMED HUS- 5 years' imprisonment and a
SEIN EL-SAEDI. fine of L.E. 1,000.
- (2) MOHAMED MURSI ALI EID 3 years' imprisonment and a
fine of L.E. 600.

The source of origin of the drugs seized is unknown.

**SEIZURE OF 6.294 KILOGRAMMES OF HASHISH AND
5.271 KILOGRAMMES OF OPIUM AT CAIRO AND
SHEBIN EL-KANATER ON DEC. 22 AND 23, 1939**

Case of Heleil Sewelim and others

For a long time the C.N.I.B. was aware that a bedouin called HELEIL SEWELIM was importing large quantities of hashish and opium from his suppliers in Syria and Palestine and selling same in Egypt, but in spite of repeated attempts by the C.N.I.B. to bring him to justice, he always managed to escape arrest by frequently changing his residence.

However, it was lately learnt that HELEIL was importing 30 kilos of hashish and opium from a supplier in Palestine and that the said quantity was on its way to Egypt via Jebel El-Ahmar in charge of two bedouins of Sinai Province, named AYED ABOU-SAID and SOLIMAN SAAD. It was also learnt that HELEIL and his accomplice MOHAMED ABOU-RASHID would be waiting for the drugs at Kayed Bey cemetery of Cairo, on December 22, 1939 and that the drugs would be hidden in the said cemetery until distributed to traffickers or sent on to the residence of HELEIL. It was, therefore, decided to arrest the carriers on their way down the Jebel and an Officer with a Squad of the C.N.I.B. was detailed on December 22, 1939 for this purpose. At a certain distance up the hill (Jebel El-Ahmar), the carriers spotted the men of the Force, whereupon one of the carriers AYED ABOU-SAID threw down his sack and ran. The Force seized the sack. His partner SOLIMAN SAAD put down his sack and fired 4 shots in rapid succession at the Force. The Force fired several shots in the air and continued the pursuit. SOLIMAN SAAD took his sack and gun and ran in the direction taken by his comrade, and again rapidly fired several rounds in the Force's direction.

As it was then getting dark, the Officer decided to return with his Force to the C.N.I.B. Headquarters with the seized sack which was found to contain 10 packets of hashish, some in pieces and some in powdered form, also 5 packets of opium and a goat-leather water-bag of the kind used by the smugglers as a life-belt when crossing the Suez Canal.

Arrangements were immediately made for a strong force from the local Police and Frontiers Administration to set out for the scene of the incident for the purpose of making search for the smugglers but the result was abortive.

On December 23, 1939, the C.N.I.B Force raided the house of HELEIL at Ezbet El-Aggagat, Shebin El-Kanater District, Kaliubia. He himself was not in the house but his brother SALEM SEWELIM was there. On being interrogated SALEM denied any knowledge of the affair, but the perquisition of his residence revealed a linen packet containing opium. This SALEM stated belonged to his brother.

The total quantity of the drugs seized is 6.294 kilogrammes of hashish and 5.271 kilogrammes of opium.

On April 30, 1940, HELEIL SEWELIM and SALEM SEWELIM were tried by Shebin El-Kanater Summary Native Court with the following result :—

(1) HELEIL SEWELIM ... 3 years' imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 500.

(2) SALEM SEWELIM ... Acquitted.

On August 6, 1940, the undernamed were tried by the Drug Summary Native Court, Cairo and sentenced as follows :—

(1) AYED ABU-SAID ... 5 years' imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 1,000 (by default).

(2) SOLIMAN SAAD ... Acquitted.

As regards MOHAMED ABU-RASHEED, he was not prosecuted on account of insufficient evidence.

The source of origin of the drugs seized is presumed to be Syria.

SEIZURE OF 9.5 GRAMMES OF HEROIN AT PORT SAID ON DECEMBER 30, 1939

Case of Gayed Gawirgious and others

On September 12, 1939, GAYED GAWIRGIOUS, a well-known trafficker of Port Said was arrested by Port Said C.N.I.B. Branch in possession of heroin small packets, but he was later acquitted by the Summary Native Court on account of insufficient evidence. He was since placed under surveillance and on December 30, 1939 the Port Said C.N.I.B. Branch was able to arrest him with two accomplices, namely AWAD EL-SAYED HARRIT and FARAH MOBARAK. On being searched they were found in possession of 49 packets weighing 9.5 grammes

of heroin. The accused were tried on February 19, 1940 by the Summary Native Court, Port Said and sentenced as follows:—

- | | | |
|-----------------------------|--------|---|
| (1) GAYED GAWIRGIOUS | ... | 2 years' imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 400. |
| (2) FARAH MOBARAK | | } 1 year's imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 200, each. |
| (3) AWAD EL-SAYED HARRIT... | | |

The source of origin of the drug seized is unknown.

**SEIZURE OF 1.5 GRAMMES OF HEROIN AT PORT SAID
ON DECEMBER 30, 1939**

Case of Tawfik Matta Mikhail

Upon information given by an addict in the enquiry of a drugs case, a certain TAWFIK MATTA MIKHAIL was arrested on December 30, 1939 by Port Said C.N.I.B. Branch. On being searched he was found in possession of 4 small packets containing 1.5 grammes of heroin.

The accused was tried on February 25, 1940 by Port Said Summary Native Court and sentenced to one year's imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 200.

The source of origin of the drug seized is unknown.

**SEIZURE OF 340 GRAMMES OF HASHISH AT PORT
SAID ON JANUARY 10, 1940**

Case of Ahmed Abu-el-Enein El-Ganaini

It was reported that a certain baker named AHMED ABU-EL-ENEIN EL-GANAINI of Port Said was trafficking in drugs and on January 9, 1940 the C.N.I.B., Port Said Branch was informed by the Coastguards Section, Port Said that he would smuggle a quantity of drugs through El-Menzala Lake. His house was, therefore, kept under observation and on January 10, 1940 it was raided with the result that 340 grammes of hashish and unlicensed revolver with 3 rounds of ammunition were found hidden in the lavatory. EL-GANAINI admitted the ownership of the seized articles.

On March 4, 1940, the accused was tried by Port Said Summary Native Court and sentenced to two years' imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 200 in respect of trafficking in drugs, and a further fine of L.E. 1 for being in possession of unlicensed revolver.

The source of origin of the drug seized is presumably Syria.

**SEIZURE OF 15 GRAMMES OF HEROIN AT
ALEXANDRIA IN FEBRUARY 1940**

**Case of Aristo Dimossoglou, *alias* Aristides and Elefteri
Christoforou Benedattos, *alias* Xanthos**

Upon information that ARISTO DIMOSSOGLOU, *alias* ARISTIDES and ELEFTERI CHRISTOFOROU BENEDATTOS, *alias* XANTHOS, Greek subjects of Alexandria, were actively dealing in narcotics, the C.I.N.B. Alexandria Branch took the necessary steps to ensure their arrest *en flagrant délit*.

On February 19, 1940, a member of the C.N.I.B. posing as a buyer got in touch with the two traffickers and purchased from them 3 grammes of heroin. It was noted that DIMOSSOGLOU was the person who brought the drug while BENEDATTOS kept the purchase price.. DIMOSSOGLOU was discreetly followed and the house to which he proceeded was duly noted. When the stuff was handed over to the pseudo-buyer, he informed them that he would require 10 grammes of heroin in a couple of days' time.

On February 22, 1940, the pseudo-buyer met the traffickers to whom he gave four banknotes of L.E. 1, each, which had been photo-stated, being the agreed purchase price for the ten grammes. As it was expected, DIMOSSOGLOU went to the same place as the first time and on his way back he was arrested. On him was found a small packet containing a quantity of 12 grammes of heroin. He admitted that he was the owner of it. In the meantime, BENEDATTOS was also arrested and found in possession of the four banknotes which were handed to him by the pseudo-buyer.

The house from which the drug was brought was searched and in it were found a pair of small scales and some glacé paper similar to that in which the 12 grammes were found.

DIMOSSOGLOU is a trafficker of old standing. He was sentenced to 6 months' imprisonment on October 1, 1936 by the Alexandria Consular Court for being implicated in drugs case.

The two accused were tried by the Mixed Tribunal, Alexandria on July 3, 1940 and sentenced as follows:—

- (1) ARISTO DIMOSSOGLOU, *alias* 2 years' imprisonment and a
ARISTIDES. fine of L.E. 400.
- (2) ELEFTERI CHRISTOFOROU 1 year's imprisonment and a
BENEDATTOS, *alias* XAN- fine of L.E. 200.
THOS.

The source of origin of the drug seized is unknown.

SEIZURE OF 29 GRAMMES OF HEROIN AT ALEXANDRIA ON MARCH 6, 1940

Case of Mohamed El-Suefi

A certain MOHAMED EL-SUEFI of Alexandria was arrested on June 3 and 29, 1939 by Alexandria City Police with two others who were found in possession of a small quantity of heroin. EL-SUEFI was, however, discharged by the Parquet on account of insufficient evidence.

As it was known that he still continued to sell heroin, the Alexandria C.N.I.B. Branch arranged for a C.N.I.B. confidant to pose as a buyer. EL-SUEFI sold the confidant a gramme of heroin by way of sample and agreed to let him have a further quantity any day he wished.

On March 6, 1940, the confidant called at EL-SUEFI's shop and arranged to buy a small quantity of heroin at P.T. 35 per gramme. He gave him L.E. 2 (which had been previously photostated) as an advance. EL-SUEFI told the confidant to go to a near-by café where he would bring him the drugs after a short while. In the vicinity of the café was posted a Force from the Alexandria C.N.I.B. Branch who arrested EL-SUEFI, as he was in the act of handing over a quantity of 29 grammes of hereoin to the pseudo-buyer. EL-SUEFI on being questioned denied that the drugs belonged to him and stated that the money found on him had been given to him to be changed into silver.

On August 28, 1940, EL-SUEFI was tried by the Drugs Summary Native Court, Alexandria, and sentenced to 3 years' imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 500.

The source of origin of the drug seized is unknown.

**SEIZURE OF 12.30 GRAMMES OF HASHISH AND 18.36
GRAMMES OF OPIUM AT MIT GHAMR ON MARCH 8, 1940**

Case of Abdalla Ahmed Mesha and others

Upon information that a certain gang of Lower Egypt was active in drug trafficking, two confidants were instructed to pose as buyers for an oke of hashish and opium and were accordingly given a sum of L.E. 100, marked banknotes.

After some discussion, the leaders of the gang stated that they had not at the time the proposed quantity and it was, therefore, arranged that a further meeting should take place to conclude the affair.

On March 8, 1940, following a telephone call from the informers, the C.N.I.B. Force left for Mit Ghamr, where it was joined by a Force from the Lower Egypt C.N.I.B. Branch.

Upon a pre-arranged signal from one for the informers that the transaction had taken place, the Force arrested ABDALLAH AHMED MESHA and a tin box containing some opium was found on him.

The arrest of the rest of the gang followed as well as seizure of various quantities of opium and hashish found in their possession.

The total quantity of the drugs seized is 12.30 grammes of hashish and 18.36 grammes of opium.

According to the confidants, the traffickers showed them only samples of the drugs, as they asked for higher prices to be paid in advance which proposal the confidants could not agree to.

On April 29, 1940, the accused persons were tried by Mit Ghamr Summary Native Court and sentenced as follows:—

- | | |
|--|--|
| (1) ABDALLA AHMED MESHA ... | } 18 month's imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 500, each. |
| (2) ABDEL-LATIF AHMED MESHA | |
| (3) ABDALLA MOHAMED ABDALLA | |
| (4) ENANI ABDALLA MOHAMED | |
| (5) HASSANEIN MUSTAFA EL- NEWIHI | } 6 months' imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 30. |
| (6) HASSAN MOHAMED AHMED ... | |

The source of origin of the drugs seized is unknown.

**SEIZURE OF 127 GRAMMES OF HEROIN AT
ALEXANDRIA ON MARCH 9, 1940**

Case of Leonidas Charilaos

After the arrest of ARISTO DIMOSSOGLOU and ELEFTERI CHRISTOFOROU* on February 22, 1940, it was learnt that the latter had succeeded in sending a word to a certain LEONIDAS CHARILAOS, Greek subject, telling him where he kept his stock of heroin and asking him to sell it, so that he would be able to pay certain incidental expenses connected with his arrest. Arrangements were, therefore, made by the Alexandria C.N.I.B. Branch for a confidant to approach CHARILAOS and pose as a buyer. CHARILAOS fell into the trap and agreed to sell the confidant a large quantity of heroin at L.E. 35 per 100 grammes. A deal was concluded and CHARILAOS was prevailed upon to hand over the stuff at a certain hotel in Alexandria. This took place on March 9, 1940. As soon as CHARILAOS entered the room where the pseudo-buyer was, he was arrested by a C.N.I.B. Squad lying in wait in an adjoining room. Conducted to the nearest Police Station, CHARILAOS who is only 21 years old, made a clean breast of it all and added that he was tired of living at the expense of his mother who is a seamstress and consequently felt that the only thing left for him to do was to resort to drug trafficking.

The total quantity seized was 127 grammes of heroin.

On August 7, 1940, CHARILAOS was tried by the Alexandria Mixed Tribunal and sentenced to one year's imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 200.

The source of origin of the drug seized is unknown, but judging from its brown colour it would seem as if it came from Bulgaria.

**SEIZURE OF 2.592 KILOGRAMMES OF HASHISH AND
1.238 KILOGRAMMES OF OPIUM AT CAIRO ON
MARCH 17, 1940**

Case of Mohamed Ahmed Abdel-Hadi and others

In February 1940, information was received to the effect that two Berberin servants of two officers of the British Army in Palestine had arrived at Cairo with a quantity of drugs, and on March 17, 1940 a confidant reported that ALI ELEWA HASSAN and ISMAIL FADEL SAYED, ice-vendors of Cairo, had approached him to find a buyer for a quantity of hashish and opium which, according to them, was

* See page 29.

the property of a Berberin employed by a British Army officer in Palestine.

Upon this information a C.N.I.B. constable was detailed to act as buyer. He came in touch with ALI ELEWA HASSAN and ISMAIL FADEL SAYED who informed him that they had two okes of hashish and one oke of opium for which they asked for a price of L.E. 125. They gave the constable samples of the drugs and agreed to deliver the stuff at a café in Maghrabi Street, at 4 p.m. the same day.

The constable was provided with a sum of L.E. 125 marked bank-notes and sent in a hired cab driven by the C.N.I.B. chauffeur. He was followed by a C.N.I.B. Squad in another car. In the said café the constable met the aforesaid two persons who were sitting with another named MAHMOUD HASSAN AGHA. Later on the confidant came to the café and at 5 p.m. ISMAIL and the confidant left the café and met a Berberin named AHMED ALI ABDEL-RAHMAN who was standing near the café. The trio left to a big building at Garden City, where the Berberin entered and returned with a packet in his hand. The trio returned in a carriage to the café, where the Berberin handed over the packet to ISMAIL and returned to the building. ISMAIL then handed over the packet to the pseudo-buyer who gave the pre-arranged signal, whereupon the C.N.I.B. Squad hurried up to the spot and arrested the sellers and seized the drugs. Other members of the band were rounded up and arrested in Cairo, with the exception of ELEISH MOHAMED ALI who was arrested at Kantara when he was leaving for Palestine.

The total quantity of the drugs seized was 2.592 kilogrammes of pure hashish powder and 1.238 kilogrammes of opium.

On August 21, 1940, this case was tried by the Drugs Summary Native Court, Cairo with the following result:—

- | | |
|--------------------------------|---|
| (1) MOHD. AHMED ABDEL-HADI | } 5 years' imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 400, each. |
| (2) ELEISH MOHAMED ALI ... | |
| (3) AHMED ALI ABDEL-RAHMAN | } 2 years' imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 200, each. |
| (4) MOHAMED EBEID ABDEL-REHIM. | |
| (5) ISMAIL FADEL SAYED ... | |
| (6) ALI ELEWA HASSAN... .. | |
| (7) HUSSEIN AHMED ALI ... | } 1 year's imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 200, each. |
| (8) MAHMOUD HASSAN AGHA | |

It is presumed that the sources of origin of the drugs seized in this case are Turkey in respect of opium and Syria in respect of hashish.

**SEIZURE OF 5 GRAMMES OF HEROIN AT
PORT SAID ON MARCH 20, 1940**

Case of Ali Ibrahim Ali

Upon information to the effect that a certain ALI IBRAHIM ALI of Port Said was trafficking in heroin, the C.N.I.B. Port Said Branch perquisitioned on March 20, 1940 a bakery where the accused was employed and 19 packets containing 5 grammes of heroin were found concealed in a wooden table.

ALI IBRAHIM ALI was, therefore, arrested and prosecuted, with the result that the Summary Native Court, Port Said sentenced him on May 13, 1940 to one year's imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 200.

The source of origin of the drug seized is unknown.

**SEIZURE OF 165 GRAMMES OF HEROIN AT
ALEXANDRIA ON MARCH 26, 1940**

Case of David Levy and Mahmoud Zaki El-Sayed

Upon information to the effect that DAVID LEVY had in his possession a large quantity of heroin which he was trying to sell, arrangements were made by Alexandria C.N.I.B. Branch for a C.N.I.B. confidant to pose as a buyer. The confidant succeeded in obtaining the confidence of LEVY who agreed to sell 200 grammes at a price of L.E. 10 per 100 grammes.

DAVID LEVY was induced to bring the drugs in the morning of March 26, 1940 to the house of the confidant, in the vicinity of which a Squad from the C.N.I.B. lay in wait. When LEVY and another person who turned out to be MAHMOUD ZAKI EL-SAYED a workman employed in the Pharaonic Mail Line Workshops were seen to enter the house, the Squad, upon receipt of the agreed signal by the pseudo-buyer that the drugs had been brought, entered the house and arrested both men. On being searched, they were found to be in possession of two packets of heroin, weighing in all 165 grammes. A perquisition of the houses of both men was duly effected but nothing incriminating was found.

DAVID LEVY is a recidivist. He was previously arrested in Cairo in 1937 in possession of 201 grammes of heroin and sentenced to two years' imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 300.

On September 9, 1940, the accused were tried by the Drugs Summary Native Court, Alexandria, and sentenced as follows:—

(1) DAVID LEVY ... 3 years' imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 500.

(2) MAHMOUD ZAKI EL-SAYED 2 years' imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 300.

The source of origin of the drug seized is unknown.

SEIZURE OF POPPY PLANTS IN A GARDEN IN PORT SAID ON MAY 16, 1940

Case of Basili Carastathis

On May 16, 1940, a representative of the Ministry of Agriculture reported at the C.N.I.B., Port Said Branch that he had discovered in a garden in Port Said a number of poppy plants. This garden is attached to a house which is the property of the Suez Canal Company and is occupied by a certain BASILI CARASTATHIS, a Greek subject.

A C.N.I.B. Officer, with the Agricultural representative went to this garden and found the poppy plants in blossom. Some of the plants had been topped and were exuding a glutinous matter (opium). The agricultural representative explained that these trees were of Japanese origin.

The house was perquisitioned and eight branches of the plants bearing fruit, which were cut about two days previously, were found in a drawer of a cupboard placed in the garden. Also in a tin, 25 poppy plants recently cut, were found.

The total number of the poppy trees seized is 132.

On December 5, 1940, this case was tried by the Mixed Court, Mansoura, with the result that CARASTATHIS and his wife were sentenced to a fine of P.T. 50, each, and to pay one-fifth of the expenses of the Court.

SEIZURE OF 303 GRAMMES OF HASHISH AT CAIRO ON MAY 22, 1940

Case of Abbass El-Sayed Ayeda and Abdel-Aziz Ibrahim Tartour

Upon information to the effect that a certain ABBASS EL-SAYED AYEDA of Belbies, Sharkia Province used to visit Cairo for the purpose of selling narcotic drugs, with the assistance of a haberdasher of Cairo named ABDEL-AZIZ IBRAHIM TARTOUR, a watch was kept on their movements.

ABBASS availed himself of the opportunity of the bankruptcy of ABDEL-AZIZ and ran the latter's shop under his name, so as to avoid suspicion that might be raised by his frequent visits to Cairo.

On May 10, 1940, a confidant who was put in touch with ABDEL-AZIZ proposed, in the presence of ABBASS, the purchase of 3 okes of hashish for a trafficker known to him. Both the traffickers agreed to the proposal and asked the confidant to bring the buyer.

On May 11, a detective who was instructed to act as a buyer accompanied the confidant to a café at Midan Sayeda Zeinab, where they met the two traffickers. The detective asked for 3 okes of hashish, but the traffickers offered to sell only one oke which he refused, under the pretext that he is a big dealer and such a small quantity does not meet his many clients' requirements. ABBASS then gave the confidant a small piece of hashish as a sample and promised to proceed to Belbies to bring the quantity of hashish asked for.

On May 21, the confidant reported that the traffickers asked him to fix the time for the delivery of the stuff to the buyer. This was arranged and it was agreed that the whole party should meet at a café near Sayeda Zeinab Mosque.

On May 22, the party met at the said café and then entered the Mosque from different doors.

At the Mosque the traffickers handed the stuff weighing 303 grammes of hashish to the pseudo-buyer who engaged himself on counting the price and at the same time gave the pre-arranged signal, whereupon the C.N.I.B. Squad who were watching the movements of the party, hurried to the spot and arrested the traffickers *en flagrant délit*.

The two accused were tried on August 8, 1940 by the Narcotics Summary Court and sentenced as follows:—

- (1) ABBASS EL-SAYED AYEDA 2 years' imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 400.
- (2) ABDEL-AZIZ IBRAHIM TARTOUR 1 year's imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 200.

The source of origin of the durg seized is presumed to be Syria.

SEIZURE OF 2 KILOGRAMMES AND 544.5 GRAMMES OF HASHISH AT CAIRO IN JUNE 1940

Case of Sayed Soliman Seif-el-Dine and others

For some time, members of a certain bedouin family at El-Marg who were employed as watchmen of farms, had been known to be active as drug traffickers, but all attempts to catch them failed owing to their astuteness and to the fact that the head of the family, though not actually taking an active part in the trafficking, was in an influential position as he was a chief watchman.

On May 7, 1940, an Officer, and a confidant who was in touch with the said family, were instructed to arrange for the purchase of $\frac{1}{4}$ of an oke of hashish and though they paid L.E. 1 in advance, the gang member who received the money, failed to put in an appearance.

On June 3, 1940, the Officer was able to locate a confidant who knows a couple of the members of the gang. He approached these two members and spoke with them of a wealthy narcotic dealer from the Provinces who wished to buy 3 okes of hashish. Having come to an agreement for the purchase of 3 okes of hashish, the confidant was given L.E. 144 marked banknotes for the purpose of effecting a deal at 9 p.m. at a certain café in Midan Bab el-Khalk at L.E. 50 per oke.

However, soon after midnight the confidant telephoned up that the gang had deposited the hashish in the house of a certain Koran-reciter at Darb El-Ahmar.

It was arranged that at 7 a.m. on June 4, the pseudo-buyer and the confidant should meet the traffickers at Casino Bab el-Khalk, while the C.N.I.B. Force should keep in wait near-by.

About 9 a.m., a certain ABDEL-HAMID EZZ-EL-DINE, a member of the gang, appeared at the Casino and seated himself with the buyer and the confidant. Later, another member and the Koran-reciter came. The confidant and the buyer were then informed that the deal would take place at the house of the Koran-reciter. The C.N.I.B. Force was telephoned accordingly, whereupon the house was raided and 8 packets of hashish were seized and the traffickers were immediately arrested.

The total quantity of the drugs seized is 2 kilogrammes and 544.5 grammes of hashish.

On August 6, 1940, the undermentioned accused persons were tried by the Drugs Summary Native Court, Cairo and sentenced as follows :—

- | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|---|
| (1) SAYED SOLIMAN SEIF-EL-DINE. | } | 3 years' imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 800, each. |
| (2) MOHAMED SOLIMAN SEIF-EL-DINE. | | |
| (3) SOLIMAN EID EL-WEFI ... | } | 18 months' imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 600, each. |
| (4) ABDEL-HAMID EZZ-EL-DINE | | |
| (5) AMIN ABDEL-MEGUID GHALI | | |
| (6) ABDEL-MAKSOUD GHALI ... | } | 1 year's imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 200, each. |
| (7) SAYED MUSTAFA EL-ADS ... | | |
| (8) MOHAMED IBRAHIM EL-BENHAWI. | | |
| (9) SADEK SOLIMAN | | |

The source of origin of the drugs seized is unknown.

SEIZURE OF 12-500 KILOGRAMMES OF OPIUM AT PORT SAID ON JULY 6, 1940

Case of Ahmed Hassan Shalata and others

On July 6, 1940, at Port Said, when a police corporal was patrolling near the slaughter-house, he stopped on suspicion a man carrying a sack. This man attempted to run away but the corporal with the help of two other policemen was able to arrest him. The case was then referred to the C.N.I.B. Port Said Branch to deal with.

The arrested person turned out to be AHMED HASSAN SHALATA who was previously sentenced in a drugs case to 3 years' imprisonment.

The sack was found to contain 10 slabs of opium, weighing 12.500 kilogrammes which were wrapped in thin paper and enclosed in a rubber covering.

The enquiries made by the C.N.I.B. Port Said Branch revealed that the drug was the property of a fisherman named MOHAMED MOHAMED RAYYAN who is well-known trafficker and that SHALATA received from RAYYAN a sum of L.E. 5 for carrying the drug from the seashore to a house of one of his relatives in the city.

As a result of the enquiries made by the Parquet, a certain SALEM HEMAID was also involved.

On July 29, 1940, the case was tried by the Summary Native Court, Port Said with the following result:—

- | | |
|----------------------------|--|
| (1) AHMED HASSAN SHALATA | 3 years' imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 500. |
| (2) MOHD. MOHD. RAYYAN ... | } 5 years' imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 1,000, each (by default). |
| (3) SALEM HEMAID ... | |

The source of origin of the drug seized is presumed to be Turkey.

SEIZURE OF 1.320 KILOGRAMMES OF HASHISH POWDER AT CAIRO ON AUGUST 9, 1940

Case of Margos Baghdasarian and others

Upon information to the effect that MARGOS BAGHDASARIAN of Cairo formed a gang to deal in narcotics and that a couple of the members of the said gang approached a confidant known to Ezbekia Police Station, with a view to selling a quantity of hashish in possession of the said gang, the confidant was instructed to act as a buyer.

The next day (August 9, 1940) the confidant telephoned to say that the gang had offered him 1.320 kilogrammes of hashish at the price of L.E. 33 and that the deal had to take place at the residence of the Armenian members of the gang in Ghattas Street, Shubra.

The pseudo-buyer was, therefore, given banknotes to the value of L.E. 33 after noting their numbers and told to go through with the deal. The pseudo-buyer got in touch with the two members of the gang at a café and then the trio proceeded to the aforesaid house. About 20 minutes later, the C.I.N.B. Force which was stationed in readiness near-by raided the place, after some resistance by one of the gang, stationed at the doorway to give warning.

The quantity of hashish seized was found inside a cardboard shoe box.

On December 8, 1940, the undermentioned were tried by Cairo Narcotics Summary Court and sentenced as follows:—

- (1) MARGOS BAGHDASARIAN ... 18 months' imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 300.
- (2) SARKIS YACoubIAN ... 18 months' imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 300.
- (3) EMSAK KEUCHKÉRIAN ... 18 months' imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 300.
- (4) WAHAN MANOUGHIAN ... 18 months' imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 300.
- (5) IMAM ALI ABDou ... 1 year's imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 100.
- (6) AHMED TENTAWI HUSSEIN 1 year's imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 100.

The source of origin of the drugs seized is unknown.

SEIZURE OF 1.500 KILOGRAMMES OF OPIUM AND 0.431 KILOGRAMME OF HASHISH AT CAIRO ON AUGUST 11, 1940

Case of Mohd. Hussein El-Leboudi and others

MOHD. HUSSEIN EL-LEBOUDI of Cairo who is well known to the C.N.I.B., having been lately reported as being actively trafficking in narcotics, was kept under supervision.

He was found to frequent AHMED ATTIA EL-KHORDAGUI and ABDEL-AZIM ALI HASSAN KHOUKHA, notorious traffickers of Belbies.

A confidant and a constable were instructed to contact MOHAMED HUSSEIN EL-LEBOUDI for the purpose of posing as a buyer and intermediary. They were offered a small quantity of hashish but on refusing this, they were promised a large quantity of hashish and opium which was to arrive within a few days.

On August 11, 1940, the 3 traffickers were seen near the house of EL-LEBOUDI. In the meantime, the constable who posed as buyer was given L.E. 80 banknotes (after noting their numbers) and instructed to arrange the purchase of a larger quantity of narcotics. The confidant who was accompanying the pseudo-buyer was instructed to leave the house on some pretext on arrival of the promised big quantity of drugs, while the pseudo-buyer should remain at the house. At 8.30 p.m., the same evening, the confidant left the house and reported that EL-LEBOUDI was preparing the drugs. Upon this the C.N.I.B. Force rushed in the house and found the drugs with the pseudo-buyer who said that EL-LEBOUDI had asked for L.E. 44,500 mills. as price of same. EL-LEBOUDI after some resistance, confessed. He stated that he had obtained the drugs from EL-KHORDAGUI and KHOUKHA some 3 days before the raid took place to sell for their account and that they had come to see him that very day about the price. The arrest of the other two traffickers as well as the perquisition of their houses, followed.

On September 29, 1940, the 3 accused were tried by the Drugs Summary Native Court, Cairo and sentenced as follows :—

- (1) MOHAMED HUSSEIN EL-LEBOUDI 2 years' imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 400.
- (2) AHMED ATTIA EL-KHORDAGUI 2½ years' imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 500.
- (3) ABDEL-AZIM ALI HASSAN KHOUKHA 1 year's imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 200.

The source of origin of the drugs seized is unknown.

SEIZURE OF 879 GRAMMES OF HASHISH AND 603 GRAMMES OF OPIUM NEAR CAIRO ON OCTOBER 17, 1940

Case of Ahmed Khalil Nofal and others

On September 11, 1940, a confidant of the C.N.I.B. managed to make the acquaintance of a narcotics gang operating in Shebin El-Kanater and Cairo.

The confidant then suggested to the intermediary of the gang the sale of a quantity of drugs to a friend of the Upper Egypt who was in Cairo, which proposal the intermediary accepted and asked the confidant to arrange the transaction.

Accordingly a C.N.I.B. detective was given L.E. 85 marked banknotes and instructed to pose as a narcotics buyer from the Provinces and a friend of the confidant.

A deal was fixed to take place at a café at Shubra El-Belad on September 16, 1940. After much waiting by the C.N.I.B. Force for the gang which failed to turn up, the confidant was instructed to go to Shebin El-Kanater to enquire into the reason for the *non-venue* of the gang at Shubra El-Belad.

On September 17, the confidant telephoned that the gang wished the transaction to take place on the road between Kaliub and Nawa.

The confidant and the pseudo-buyer were then sent off in one car and the C.N.I.B. Force in another.

At about 3.30 p.m. of the same day, the buyer gave the pre-arranged signal and the C.N.I.B. Force rushed in upon the traffickers. In the *melée*, 3 of them escaped, the principal member being caught with the money still in his hands.

The next day the rest of the gang were rounded up.

On December 15, 1940, the accused persons were tried by the Cairo Summary Narcotics Court and sentenced as follows:—

- (1) MOHAMED ALI EL-TANANI 30 months' imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 500.
- (2) HOSNI MOHAMED EL-TANANI. 30 months' imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 500.
- (3) EL-SAYED MANSOUR ADS 18 months' imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 300.
- (4) AHMED KHALIL NOFAL ... 18 months' imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 300.

The source of origin of the drugs seized is unknown.

CASES OF MANSOUR MANSOUR BASSIUNI AND HIS GANG

With reference to the cases of MANSOUR MANSOUR BASSIUNI and his gang published in pages 65 and 66 of the C.N.I.B. Annual Report of 1938 and pages 50 and 51 of the C.N.I.B. Annual Report of 1939, the following members of MANSOUR's gang were tried by the Summary Native Court, El-Saff, on June 27, 1940 and sentenced to the terms stated against their names :—

- (1) MANSOUR MANSOUR BAS- 1 year's imprisonment and a
SIUNI. fine of L.E. 200.
- (2) AHMED EL-SAYED EL-ATTAR 1½ year's imprisonment and a
fine of L.E. 300.

ASSAULT OF C.N.I.B. FORCE

Case of Abu-Zeid Deraz and others

With reference to the above case mentioned on page 71 of the C.N.I.B. Annual Report for the year 1939, the accused were tried by the Court of Assize on December 22, 1940 and sentenced as follows :—

- | | |
|----------------------------------|---|
| (1) YOUSEF ALI AUDA ... | } 5 years' imprisonment, each, and to pay conjointly to the Minis- try of the Interior a sum of L.E. 11,013 cost of Govern- ment property lost in the case. |
| (2) MOHAMED ALI AUDA ... | |
| (3) HAMMOUDA AHMED EL- SHAER. | |
| (4) MAHMOUD ISMAIL GABRIEL | |
| (5) ABU-ZEID ABU-EL-NAGA | 3 years' imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 500. |
| DERAZ. | |

SEIZURE OF NARCOTIC DRUGS AT MENZALA, PORT SAID, SINBELLAWAIN AND CAIRO

Gang of Ahmed Shetewi

With reference to the above case mentioned in pages 83-85 of the C.N.I.B. Annual Report of 1939, the undermentioned members of AHMED SHETEWI's gang were tried and sentenced as follows:—

By Summary Native Court, Sinbellawein on February 21, 1940 :—

- (1) AHMED EL-SAID ZUEN ... 1 year's imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 200.

By Summary Native Court, Menzala on June 25, 1940 :—

- (2) AHMED SHETEWI ... 3 years' imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 1,000.
(3) MESSED AHMED SHETEWI 1 year's imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 200.
(4) GALILA SAYED AHMED SHETEWI. 1½ years' imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 200.

CHAPTER VI

Legislation in Egypt

A.—DESMORPHINE

The following Arrêté adding Desomorphine to the substances governed by the Law on narcotics No. 21 of 1928, was issued by H.E. the Minister of Public Health on May 29, 1940. It takes effect commencing from August 10, 1940 :—

MINISTÈRE DE L'HYGIENE PUBLIQUE

Arrêté portant modification de la liste des substances stupéifiantes

LE MINISTRE DE L'HYGIENE PUBLIQUE,

Vu l'article 32 de la Loi No. 21 de 1928 réglementant le commerce l'emploi des stupéfiants ; et

Vu la liste des substances stupéifiantes mentionnée à l'article 1er de la dite loi et modifiée par les Arrêtés en date des 1^{er} Juillet 1929, 24 Juin 1930, 2 Novembre 1931, 2 Juin 1932, 8 Mars 1934 et 2 Octobre 1934.

Sur la proposition du Sous-Secrétaires d'Etat du Ministère de l'Hygiène Publique pour les affaires médicales ,

ARRETÉ :

Art. 1.—Est ajoutée à la liste des substances stupéifiantes sus-visé la substance suivante :

LA DESMORPHINE

Art. 2.—Le présent arrêté entrera en vigueur deux mois après sa publication au " Journal Officiel "

Fait, le 21 Rabi Tani 1359 (29 mai 1940).

(Signé) : HAMED MAHMOUD.

(Extracted from " Official Journal " No. 71, of June 10, 1940.)

B.—POPPY CULTIVATION

As a result of the proposal made by the C.N.I.B. in 1936 which was mentioned in pages 70-71 of the C.N.I.B. Annual Report of 1937, the following law changing the penalty in respect of clandestine poppy cultivation from imprisonment not exceeding one week and/or a fine not exceeding L.E. 1 to imprisonment not exceeding 6 months and/or a fine not exceeding L.E. 50, was voted by the Parliament and promulgated with effect from July 11, 1940 :—

Loi No. 64 de 1940 portant modification du decret-loi du may 21, 1926 portant interdiction en Egypte de la culture du pavot d'opium

Nous, Farouk I^{er}, Roi d'Egypte,

Le Sénat et la Chambre des Députés ont adopté ;

Nous avons sanctionné et promulguons la loi dont la teneur suit :

Art. 1.—Les articles 2 et 3 du Décret-Loi en date du 21 mai 1926, portant interdiction en Egypte de la culture du pavot d'opium, sont remplacés par les dispositions suivantes :

“ Art. 2.—Les fonctionnaires, délégués par le Ministère de l'Agriculture pour constater les infractions aux dispositions de la présente loi, ont, à cet effet, la qualité d'officiers de police judiciaire.”

“ Art. 3.—Toute infraction aux dispositions de la présente loi sera punie d'un emprisonnement ne dépassant pas six mois et d'une amende n'excédant pas L.E. 50 ou de l'une de ces deux peines.

Indépendamment de toute poursuite pénale, les plantes seront arrachées et détruites par les agents de l'autorité, sur la demande du Ministère de l'Agriculture.

Les frais de ces opérations seront recouvrés des contrevenants ainsi que des parties civilement responsables, sans qu'il puisse être, exigé, chaque fois, plus de P.T. 50 par feddan.”

Art. 2.—Nos Ministres de l'Intérieur, des Finances, de l'Agriculture et de la Justice sont chargés, chacun en ce qui le concerne, de l'exécution de la présente loi, qui entrera en vigueur dès sa publication au “ Journal Officiel ”.

Nous ordonnons que la présente loi soit revêtue du sceau de l'Etat, publiée au "Journal Officiel" et exécutée comme loi de l'Etat.

Fait au Palais d'Abdine, le 2 Gamad Tani 1359 (8 juillet 1940).

FAROUK

Par le Roi:

Le Président du Conseil des Ministres,

HASSAN SABRY.

Le Ministre de la Justice,
MOHAMED HELMI ISSA.

Le Ministre des Finances,
ABDEL HAMID SOLIMAN.

Le Ministre de l'Intérieur,
MAHMOUD FAHMY EL NOCRACHI

Le Ministre de l'Agriculture,
AHMED ABDEL GHAFAR.

(Extracted from "Official Journal" No. 93, of July 11, 1940.)

CHAPTER VII

Situation in Certain Foreign Countries and Activities for Combating Drug Trafficking

GENEVA—FAR EAST SITUATION—BULGARIA—UNITED
STATES OF AMERICA

GENEVA

The 25th Session of the Advisory Commission on Traffic in Opium and other Noxious Drugs was held at Geneva from May 13 to 17, 1940. Egypt was represented by FOUAD EL-FARAONI Effendi, Secretary of the Egyptian Legation at Berne.

In his report to the League Council on the work of this Session, Mr. GASTON BOURGOIS, the representative for France, stated that special attention had been paid to the effect of war conditions upon the control of narcotic drugs and upon the work of the Advisory Commission. The last war produced a very marked increase in drug addiction and illicit traffic in drugs and it had taken 20 years for the present system of international control and repressive measures to be built up.

Now in the present state of international affairs, the Commission realised fully the new difficulties to be faced as regards congestion in drug supplies and disturbance of normal rationing arrangement. The Commission was firmly of opinion that the sole safeguard against a return to the conditions which existed between 1911 and 1929, was to be found in maintaining both nationally and internationally the system of control so laboriously set up. This system included notably the Conventions of 1925 and of 1931 which most certainly ought to be maintained and national Administrations should be asked to continue as far as possible to supply the Secretariat with Annual Reports and Returns of seizures, statistics and estimates of drug requirements.

Special care should be taken to maintain all measures of control over illicit traffic and the Secretariat should continue to function as a centre of information and co-ordinating agency for governments and police forces.

As regards the possibility of convening the proposed Conference for the limitation of poppy cultivation, this could not for the present

be proceeded with, but the Secretariat should continue to make all useful preparations, so that it might be in a position to take up the question again as soon as circumstances permitted.

During the course of the 25th Session, the Egyptian Delegate FOUAD EL-FHARAONI Effendi referred to various statements in the Report of the Twelfth Session of the sub-Committee on seizures to which he took exception.

In one paragraph it had been reported, he pointed out, that the figures for Egypt for the last five years were particularly "interesting". He considered the word "interesting" to be ambiguous and that the facts reported really testified to greater efficiency on the part of the officials responsible for combating narcotic drugs. Increased seizures, he contested, were favourable evidence of the activity of the repression services. It was eventually agreed that the whole paragraph should be deleted.

Further small modifications in the sub-Committee's Report in respect of seizures of heroin in Egypt were also agreed to.

FAR EAST SITUATION

The Commission, as usual every year, again had under study the far eastern situation in respect of clandestine manufacture of and illicit traffic in drugs. The representative of China gave a general outline of conditions in his country and again repeated his Government's resolve to continue the combat against the abuse of narcotics and to carry out successfully the six-year plan for the suppression of opium-smoking and the cultivation of the opium poppy.

Later on, in his remarks, the Chinese representative furnished a description of conditions in provinces occupied by the Japanese, a sombre picture. In Nanking it was estimated that there were at least 60,000 opium addicts in a total population of 480,000. The revenue from this trade was the principal source of revenue for the Japanese Government installed in Nanking. Diren and Tientsin appeared to be the principal manufacturing centres. In the occupied Province of Honan, the Mingchinan district was a heroin centre. Instances were said to be common of orders being given to the Chinese population in occupied districts to cultivate the opium poppy.

The Commission heard with satisfaction of the results obtained by the Chinese Government in its struggle for the suppression of poppy cultivation and expressed its fears that in spite of the publicity given to the state of affairs and the resolutions adopted year after year by the Commission, the situation in the Japanese occupied parts of China remained as bad as ever.

CONSTITUTION OF A CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS

The Commission discussed at length the question of the creation of a Central Committee for Economic and Social Questions as established by decision of the League Assembly on December 14, 1939.

Several representatives notably the Canadian Colonel Sharman opposed the idea of placing the Opium Advisory Commission under any direction, save that of the League Council from which it had always received its orders and its inspirations.

As, however, no definite plan has yet been adumbrated for the establishment of the relations between the Advisory Commission and the Central Committee, the Commission considered that in its Report to the Council it ought to express the desire that its technical independence be preserved in as wide a measure as is possible.

BULGARIA

In its formal Report to the League of Nations for the year 1939, the Government of Bulgaria draws attention to the continued diminution of the illicit traffic in drugs in that country.

"The demand for opium, morphine and heroin", says the Report, "has noticeably decreased in comparison with that of preceding years. Although the law actually in force includes no penalty of imprisonment and existing penalties are relatively light, an excellent effect has nevertheless been produced in the contraband world by a combination of confiscation of seized drugs, continual fines and preventive detention during the Parquet enquiry in cases of illicit trafficking".

"It must not be overlooked", the report continues, "that it is indisputably due to the final suppression in the year 1936 of the sole remaining drug factory in Bulgaria that the demand for noxious drugs and even the volume of illicit traffic have diminished in so remarkable a manner".

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

The Report by the Government of the United States of America on the traffic in opium and other dangerous drugs for the year ended December 31, 1939 shows that steady advance is being made both by State Governments and Federal Control in the war on narcotics.

All available information, says the Report, indicates that illicit traffickers continue to rely on the Far East for supplies of prepared opium, although there is evidence that prepared opium of Mexican origin has appeared in the Pacific Coast area. Japan appeared to be a source for illicit morphine hydrochloride marketed in the Pacific Coast traffic. In many instances, prepared opium seized on both Atlantic and Pacific Coasts and in the Philippines appeared to have been smuggled from Hong Kong. It appears that France, Yugoslavia and Italy were used as bases for smuggling of raw opium, morphine and heroin into the United States.

Traffickers still appear to be despatching their drugs in smaller lots than was their custom about 8 years ago. False compartments in trunks and hand-baggage have been employed in the effort to smuggle into the United States narcotics drugs in commercial quantities. During the latter months of the year there were many indications in several areas of an appreciable curtailment of the supply of narcotic drugs available for the illicit traffic.

The heavy adulteration of heroin continued and the price of the drug varied greatly according to its purity. In the illicit traffic unadulterated heroin was seldom found except in cases of seizure effected directly from vessels. There were many instances of drug addicts unable to obtain narcotics to satisfy their addiction, seeking withdrawal treatment from physicians and hospitals.

There is reason to believe that the decrease in addiction has closely paralleled the decrease in available narcotics. Reference has also been made in reports for recent years to the dilution of drugs by traffickers because of scarcity. Throughout 1939, and increasingly so in the latter months of the year, evidence at times indicated an almost total absence of illicit narcotics in large sections of the country. The stringent condition was evidenced by numerous instances, where addicts used paragon or laudanum, because their favourite drug of addiction, heroin, was either unobtainable or the price beyond their reach.

Prices of drugs in the illicit market rose to unprecedented heights during the year, averaging about six times as high as they were some 10 years ago and this despite the fact that heroin the principal drug of addiction, was adulterated on an average of 91 per cent, whereas 10 years ago pure drugs were sold in the illicit traffic.

By the time the drug reaches the addict now, much of it is only 1 to 5 per cent pure, and consequently this weak and adulterated heroin has given numerous addicts an involuntary cure. Most of them are not now addicted in the same degree as in past years. During the year, officers only infrequently encountered addicts whose

actual daily dosage was sufficiently high to cause serious discomfort, when the drug was abruptly withdrawn after the addicts arrest. Many addicts show either very mild withdrawal symptoms or none at all.

Since experience and statistics indicate that the scarcity of drugs is reflected in increased prices, it would likewise seem that prices are a fairly reliable index of the quantity of drugs available to the illicit market. It is manifest that an economic bar is one of the best safeguards against drug addiction.

Whilst it can be said there is positive evidence from many sources that illicit narcotic trafficking and resultant addiction is at its lowest ebb since the enactment of the Harrison Narcotic Law (1914) and adherence to the International Drug Convention (1912, 1931), nevertheless it is realised that any lessening of the restraint now placed on the illicit traffic might soon reduce the aim attained.

CHAPTER VIII

Hashish (*Cannabis Sativa* L.)

In accordance with the decision taken by the Sub-Committee on Cannabis at its 5th Session concerning : (a) an enquiry on the inebriating power of hemp seeds ; (b) an enquiry on the resin content of various kinds of hemp (League of Nations Document No. C. 202, M. 131. 1939, XI, page 35), samples of hashish plants seized at Tema district, Upper Egypt, were sent to Dr. BOUQUET, Tunis, Dr. DE MYTTENAERE, Brussels and the Institute for the study of Cannabis, Washington for the necessary analysis.

Similar samples were also sent to the Laboratory, Medico-Legal Department, Egyptian Government for the purpose of carrying out the necessary analysis.

The particulars of these samples are as follows :—

- (1) The plants are grown in “ El-Karia Beldewair ” village, Tema district.
- (2) The altitude of Tema district is about 56 metres.
- (3) The Tema district is between 31°–32° longitude and 26°–27° latitude.

The Institute for the study of Cannabis, Washington reported that the resin content had been determined in accordance with the method proposed by Dr. BOUQUET in the League's Document O.C./Cannabis/4 of April 14, 1939 and found to be 5.1 per cent.

The result of analysis made by Dr. BOUQUET and Dr. DE MYTTENAERE are so far not known to the C.N.I.B.

As regards the analysis made by the Laboratory of the Egyptian Government Medico-Legal Department, the said Laboratory has rendered the following report which shows that the crude resin content was found to be 4 per cent :—

ESTIMATION OF THE CRUDE RESIN IN FEMALE FLOWERING TOPS OF CANNABIS PLANTS

59 of fully grown female plants grown in El-Dewair village of Girga Province (31–32° longitude and 26–27° latitude) at height about 56 metres from the sea-level. The seeds of these plants began to appear.

The lengths of these plants were :—

| Length | Number of trees | Length | Number of trees | Length | Number of trees |
|--------|-----------------|--------|-----------------|--------|-----------------|
| 62 | 1 | 63 | 1 | 64 | 1 |
| 65 | 4 | 70 | 2 | 72 | 2 |
| 75 | 1 | 75 | 4 | 76 | 3 |
| 77 | 2 | 78 | 3 | 79 | 1 |
| 80 | 7 | 81 | 1 | 82 | 1 |
| 83 | 3 | 84 | 3 | 85 | 4 |
| 88 | 2 | 89 | 1 | 90 | 3 |
| 91 | 2 | 92 | 2 | 93 | 1 |
| 95 | 2 | 96 | 1 | 100 | 1 |

The average length of which was 80.3 centimetres.

These plants were left to dry for four days in the open air away from sunlight. The flowering tops of which were then removed and reduced to coarse powder by rubbing gently between the hands.

This powder was passed through 1-millimetre mesh metal sieve ; thus removing the seeds, stalks of the flowering tops and the foreign matters. Twenty-five grammes of this coarse powder were placed in a percolator and extracted with petroleum ether Merck. Extraction was continued with fresh portions till the liquid passed colourless and no longer reacted to Beam's Alkaline Test.

The extract, which was 1,200 cc. and of a brownish green colour, was placed in a conical flask and shaken with 2.4 grammes of powder decolourising charcoal of the British Drug Houses, for 20 minutes, then filtered. The filtrate was still slightly coloured. Another, one gramme of the same charcoal was then added and shaken with the filtrate for another twenty minutes, and then filtered through the same filter paper. The filtrate passed colourless. The charcoal and the filter-paper was washed three times, each portion 20 cc. of the same petroleum ether. The filtrate and the washings were mixed in a porcelain dish of a known weight (144.8 grammes) and left to spontaneous evaporation. When about three-quarters of the petroleum ether was evaporated, the porcelain dish was placed in an electric oven at 56° C. till the residue smelt no longer of petroleum ether ; it was then put in a dessicator over sulphuric acid for 24 hours. Then it was weighted. The glassy residue obtained coincided with the required conditions mentioned in the notes.

Its weight was 145.80 grammes. Therefore, each 25 grammes of the flowering tops contained : $145.80 - 144.8 = 1.00$ grammes of crude resin.

The percentage of the crude resin in these plants is 4 per cent.

CHAPTER IX

A Pronouncement by his Eminence the Grand Mufti of Egypt

It had been brought to the notice of this Bureau that propaganda in favour of and excusing narcotic addiction, was being made in the Country by certain unscrupulous persons, who claimed that there was nothing contrary to religion in the smoking of hashish or the eating of opium.

It has also been stated that certain traffickers with the idea of reconciling their consciences spend a proportion of their ill-gotten gains on performing the pilgrimage, giving money to charity and such things.

The Director, therefore, in his desire to obtain an official ruling on this subject asked His Eminence the Grand Mufti of Egypt to deliver a religious pronouncement on the following :—

- (1) The use of narcotic drugs.
- (2) Traffic in such drugs and using them as a means of commercial profit.
- (3) The cultivation of the opium poppy and hashish plant, with the object of sale or of extraction of narcotic substances from them for consumption or sale.
- (4) The making of profits from such traffic. Is it lawful or unlawful according to the Koran ?

His Eminence replied as follows :—

“ HIS EXCELLENCY

THE DIRECTOR OF THE PUBLIC NARCOTICS BUREAU.

I have read Your Excellency's letter (reference), dated April, 9, 1940, and reply as follows :—

Re Question 1.

There can be no possible doubt that the taking of these substances is unlawful, as they lead to great physical harm and to many evils, corrupting the intellect and ruining the body, besides other

abuses. It is not possible that the Shari'a Law could condone drug-taking, when it condemns what is less corrupting and less mischievous. Certain of the Hanafy doctors have declared :—

“Anyone who states that hashish is lawful is a heretical innovator.” This statement is a clear proof of its unlawfulness, for since most of the substances stupefy and becloud the intellect and induce a pleasurable sensation which leads to habitual drug-taking, they are included among the intoxicants prohibited by Allah in His Holy Book and by the Word of the Blessed Prophet.

The Sheikh-ul-Islâm Ibn Taimiah states in his work on “Shari'a Polity” to the following effect :—

“The hemp is unlawful. He who takes it must suffer the same sanctions as he who drinks wine, as it is more harmful than wine in corrupting the intellect and character—to the point of bringing a man down to effeminacy and degradation, besides other forms of corruption which prevent a man from uttering the name of God and from prayer. It is included directly or implicitly in God's prohibition of intoxicants. Abu Mûsa Al-Ash'ari said: “O Messenger of Allah, give unto us a pronouncement on the two drinks which we used to make in the Yemen — ‘Bit'a’, which is honey put aside until it ferments, and ‘Mizr’ which is fermented maize and barley”. The Blessed Prophet replied with his habitual conciseness and forcibleness: “Any intoxicant is unlawful”. This tradition is related by Al-Bukhâri and Muslim. It is also related in another version on the authority of Al-Nuamân Ibn Bashîr that the Blessed Prophet said: “I say unto you, wheat, barley, currants, dates and honey all contain intoxicants, and I forbid every intoxicant”. This tradition is related by Abu Dawûd and others.

Another version is also related on the authority of Ibn 'Umar (may God be pleased with him and his father) that the Blessed Prophet said: “Every intoxicant is wine”, and: “all wine is unlawful”. Both traditions are related by Muslim.

It is related on the authority of 'Aisha (may God be pleased with her) that the Blessed Prophet said: “Any intoxicant is unlawful; and if it takes a whole *farq* (16 pints) to intoxicate, then even enough to fill the palm of the hand, is unlawful”.

As Tirmizi states that this tradition is authoritative. (The *farq* is a measure of 16 pints, and the idea is that even when it takes a large quantity to intoxicate, a small quantity is unlawful).

The traditionalists have reported through several channels that the Prophet said: “When a large quantity intoxicates, a small quantity is unlawful”. This is confirmed and approved as being

authoritative by the memorisers of traditions" (Al-Hâfizîn). Another tradition reported by Gâbir (may God be pleased with him). "A man asked the Blessed Prophet about a drink made from maize called 'mizr', as to whether it was intoxicating or not. He replied in the affirmative, adding: "Every intoxicant is unlawful. God has pledged to everyone who drinks intoxicants to give him to drink the emanations of the wicked". When they asked him what the emanations of the wicked were, he replied, "The sweat of the inhabitants of Hell and their emanations". This tradition is related by Muslim.

It is reported by Ibn 'Abbâs (may God be pleased with both father and son) from the Prophet, who said: "Every form of narcotic or intoxicant is unlawful". This is related by Abu Dawûd. (By 'intoxicant' is meant whatever beclouds the intellect.)

There are numerous and widely spread traditions under this heading and the Blessed Prophet included in his concise and forcible utterances under 'intoxicants' everything which beclouds the intellect or stupefies. No difference is made between varieties of it, nor its being eaten or drunk. 'Wine', however, may be used as a concomitant savoury with bread, while this hemp may be dissolved in water and drunk, so that 'wine' may be either eaten or drunk, and hemp likewise. All that is unlawful. The fact of this having arisen after the time of the Prophet and the four Imâms, does not prevent its being included in the Prophet's general prohibition of intoxicants.

New intoxicating drinks have appeared since the Prophet, and all are included in the general terms of the Koran and the Traditions."

Such is the summary of Ibn Taimiah's statement. He also referred to this subject on various other occasions in his *fatwas*, which may be summarised as follows: "This cursed hemp, cursed together with all who eat it or regard it as lawful, which leads to the wrath of God, his Prophet and his faithful followers and exposes its addicts to the chastisement of God, involves great harm to a man's faith, intellect, morals and character, so corrupting his nature as to result in madness and degradation, and other evils not caused by wine".

Involving evils which are not caused by wine, it deserves greater condemnation; all Moslems are agreed that its use as a narcotic is unlawful, and anyone who claims that it is lawful and acts accordingly must repent. If he does so, it is well—but if not, he must be put to death, without prayers being offered for him or his being buried in a Moslem cemetery. They are agreed that even a little is unlawful according to the texts enjoining the prohibition of wine and all intoxicants.

Ibn Taimiah was followed by one of his students the late Imâm Ibn El-Qayyim of whose words in one of his works 'Zad-ul-Ma'âd', we give the following summary:—

"Wine includes any intoxicant — whether liquid or solid, whether in the form of raw juice or cooked: It includes 'the morsel of iniquity and debauchery' (meaning hemp), since this is 'wine' in the explicit words of the Blessed Prophet's admittedly authentic and textually unequivocal sayings, and since they have been handed down by a continuous chain of narrators who were best acquainted with his discourses and his intentions, — to the effect that 'wine' is anything which stupefies the intellect. Moreover, even if the Prophet's words do not include every intoxicant, there is the accepted principle of analogy by which are included in any term both the origin and the subsequent development of a fact, so that all forms of intoxicants are legally regarded as equal to the original form of them in every respect, — and to make distinctions between one kind and another is to make distinctions between things which are essentially of the same kind."

The author of 'Subul-us-Salâm' — a commentary on 'Bulûgh-ul-Marâm', stated that whatever intoxicates, even if not drinkable, such as hashish — is unlawful. A tradition is handed down by Hâfez Ibn-ul-Hagar, namely: 'He who says that hemp is not an intoxicant but only a narcotic is guilty of perversity, for it has the same exhilarating effects as wine'. A saying is handed down through a doctor Ibn-al-Baitâr, namely, 'The hemp which is found in Egypt is extremely intoxicating. If only one dram or two is taken its evil effects are numerous. Certain authorities have reckoned its evil effects — both from the religious and the secular aspect — as numbering 120. The same ill effects apply to opium, which is even more pernicious'.

These statements made by Sheikh-ul-Islâm Ibn Taimiah and his pupil Ibn Qayyim and other doctors, are an incontrovertible truth.

Seeing it has been made clear by the texts of the Koran and the Sunnah that indulgence in hashish (and consequently opium, which the doctors, including Ibn Taimiah, have shown to be more pernicious than hashish) and the indulgence in other narcotics which have appeared more recently and were formerly unknown, such as wine from grapes for example, which is equally as intoxicating and pernicious as "wine" in its technical sense, and has other effects well-known to be even more harmful than hashish — then it follows that the Islamic Shari'a Law cannot condone any of them soever and those who regard any of them as lawful are guilty of lying unto God, and of wilful ignorance and perversity. We have already said that certain Hanafy doctors have declared: "Whosoever regards hashish as lawful is a heretical innovator"; and if this can be applied to hashish,

how much more can it be said of modern narcotics which are even more pernicious, and the guilt of anyone who condones them is all the greater. How can the Shari'a Law allow these narcotics which have such pernicious and far-reaching effects on the nation as a whole and on individuals, materially, morally, and physically (as occurring in Question 1), when the very foundation of Islam is the seeking of the intrinsic and preponderating good of all to the exclusion of all that is harmful?

How can God Almighty in his infinite wisdom condemn wine from grapes—for example—whether in large or small quantities, owing to its perniciousness, and to the fact that consumption of small quantities inevitably leads to greater,—and at the same time permit even more pernicious narcotics? No one but a man ignorant of the faith or a 'heretical innovator' could hold such a pretence. The consumption of these drugs in any form whatsoever, either by eating or drinking, by inhaling or by injecting, is unlawful. The command in this matter is unmistakably clear.

Re Question 2.

Many traditions are handed down from the Blessed Prophet, prohibiting the sale of intoxicants. One of them is related by Al-Bukhâri and Muslim through Gâbir, namely that the Blessed Prophet said, "Allah has forbidden the sale of wine, corpses, pigs and idols". Many other utterances of the Prophet have also been reported, to the effect that whatever Allah has forbidden to be used, he has also forbidden to be sold or to have profit made by it.

It has been made clear in the answer to Question 1 that the term 'wine' legally includes these narcotics, and the prohibition against traffic in what is forbidden applies likewise to them. It is, therefore, evident that both the traffic in them and their consumption is unlawful, and likewise making profit out of them to say nothing of the abetting of impiety, which requires no proof of its iniquity, as the Koran forbids it in the following words: "Help ye one another in doing good and in piety, and do not help one another in wrong and rebelliousness".

For this reason the consensus of the doctors' opinions is right as regards the condemnation of the sale of grape juice to anyone who uses it for intoxicating purposes, and the invalidating of any such sale—since it is aiding and abetting impiety.

Re Question 3.

The cultivation of hashish and opium for the extraction of narcotics for consumption or traffic in them is undoubtedly unlawful for various reasons :—

(1) The tradition handed down through Abu Dawûd and others through 'Abbâs from the Blessed Prophet saying: "Whosoever stores up the grapes during the time of vintage in order to sell them to anyone who would use them for wine shall be punished in Hell". This means that the prohibition of the cultivation of hashish and opium is implied in the text.

(2) This is aiding and abetting the impiety of taking these drugs or trafficking in them, and we have already shown that aiding and abetting sin is itself a sin.

(3) Its cultivation for this purpose implies the consent of the cultivator to its consumption and traffic in it, and consent to sin is itself sin, —since it is a Moslem's constant duty to repudiate the sinner in his heart—namely to hate and loathe him. This is, moreover, reported in Muslim's collection of genuine traditions of sayings by the Blessed Prophet who said: "He who does not repudiate the sinner with his whole heart (in the sense we have mentioned) has not so much faith in him as a grain of mustard-seed".

Moreover, the cultivation of the hemp and opium is sinful from another aspect, which is its violation of the law of the land—owing to the obligation to obey the ruler in whatever is not contrary to the law of God and His Prophet, in accordance with the consensus of Moslems. This has been stated by the Imâm An-Nawâwy in his commentary on Muslim in the Chapter on 'Obedience to Princes'. Hence this last point may apply to the prohibition of drug-taking and traffic in drugs.

Re Question 4.

It is clear from the foregoing that the sales of narcotics is unlawful, and hence money taken for them is likewise unlawful. First, the Koran says: "do not consume your property among yourselves sinfully" (that is—do not take each others' money in sinful ways). Taking money in sinful ways is of two kinds :—

(1) Taking it by force, theft, treachery or usurpation and so on.

(2) Taking it unlawfully as by gambling or by usury, and by selling what God has forbidden to make profit in, such as intoxicant—which term includes narcotics as shown above. All this is unlawful even though it be with the willing consent of the owner.

Secondly, owing to traditions containing prohibitions against accepting a price for what Allah has forbidden to be used, as : "When Allah has forbidden anything, he has forbidden its price",—a tradition related on the authority of Ibn Abi-Shaiba through Ibn 'Abbās.

The following text occurs in Zâd-ul-Ma'âd :

"The consensus of doctors is agreed that the price arising from the sale of grapes to one who extracts the juice for the purpose of making an intoxicant, is unlawful — as opposed to their sale for the purpose of eating them. The same applies to a weapon sold for the purpose of fighting against a Moslem ; but if it is sold for the purpose of making war in the cause of God, it is lawful to accept the price. The same applies to the sale of silk garments, which is unlawful when they are sold to anyone who intends to wear them unlawfully, but which is lawful when they are intended to be worn lawfully".

So the sale of any lawfully permitted commodity becomes unlawful when sold to one who uses it for any sinful purpose ; and the price obtained by such sale is unlawful ; and according to the proofs we have given, besides many others, the same applies to narcotics in an even greater degree.

If the acceptance of a price for the sale of such narcotics is unlawful, its application to works of piety, charity or the pilgrimage is inadmissible —that is to say, there is no reward, for one who so spends it. Muslim reports a tradition through Abu Hurairah, stating that the Blessed Prophet said : "God, being just, cannot accept what is unjust ; and God Almighty has given the same command to the Faithful as to His Messengers : 'O Ye Messengers, eat what is lawful, and do good, etc.'. In another Koranic passage : 'O ye that believe, eat what is permitted by God in His providence, and thank Him if ye be true believers'. He referred to a man who makes long journeys with his hair dishevelled, and covered with dust, stretching out his hands and calling : 'Lord, Lord'. —while his food, drink and clothing are unlawful.

How can such prayers be answered ?

There also occurs the following in a tradition reported by the Imâm Ahmed in "Al-Musnad" through Ibn Mas'ûd, who stated that the Blessed Prophet said : "By Him who possesses my soul, no man who makes and spends in charity profit which he gains from what is unlawful, can have any blessing from it nor credit for his gains, and if he leaves them to his heirs his provision shall be in Hell-fire ; for God does not obliterate one evil deed by another, but by a good deed, and evil cannot be obliterated by evil".

Many traditions occur in "Gâmi'-ul-'Ulûm wal-Hikam" by Ibn Ragab, besides sayings reported by the Prophet's companions,

on this point, —among them being a tradition reported by Abu Hurairah from the Blessed Prophet who said : “ A man who makes profit on what is unlawful and spends it on charity shall have no reward, and his sin shall be on his own head ”.

Others occur in traditions reported by 'Al-Qâsim Ibn Muhaimirah in his 'Marâsil', stating that the Blessed Prophet said : “ If any man gains profit from sin and spends it on supporting his family or in charity or in the cause of God, all shall be joined together and flung into Hell-fire ”.

There occurs in Ali Al-Qâry's commentary on Al-Nawâwy's 'Forty traditions', a saying reported from the Blessed Prophet : “ If a pilgrim, spending on charity money unlawfully gained, puts his foot in the stirrup saying : ‘ I am at the command O Lord ’, he is given the answer from Heaven : ‘ Thy vow of obedience and humility is not acceptable, and thy pilgrimage is given back to thee ’.”

These traditions which mutually confirm one another prove that God does not accept charity, pilgrimage or any other form of offering obtained from unlawful sin, and for that reason the Hanafy doctors have pronounced that to spend unlawfully earned money on the pilgrimage is the worst of sins.

To summarise the foregoing :—

(1) The prohibition against the consumption of hashish, opium, cocaine and other drugs.

(2) The prohibition against trafficking in them, making a profession of them, or deriving interest from them.

(3) The cultivation of opium, hashish, and the extraction of narcotics for consumption or traffic in them.

(4) Interest derived from trading in these substances is the lowest form of wickedness, and the spending of it in works of piety is not only unacceptable but is unlawful.

My prolixity in setting forth the above may be monotonous, but I have preferred it in order to show the truth and to expose the facts, in order that false notions held by the ignorant may disappear. It must be known that statements that such narcotics are lawful, are utterly false and a grievous error. I have supported my statements relying on the Word of God, the Sunnah of the Blessed Prophet and the pronouncements of the doctors of Islâm which agree with the texts of the Shari'a and its fixed principles.

Praise be to God the Lord of all creatures who guideth to the right path, and blessings on our lord Mohammed, his Family and all his Companions.

(Signed) ABDEL-MEGID SELIM ”

CHAPTER X

Propaganda

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Egypt has again done much useful propaganda work for the C.N.I.B. The following is the summary of the temperance propaganda carried out by this Union, during the twelve months, December 1, 1939 to November 30, 1940 :—

Lecturers with the stereopticon have during the year held 615 meetings in 279 places for audiences estimated at 185, 014. They have visited eight of the leading Mulids of Egypt. These mulids give countless opportunities to renew acquaintances made in the village work, and to encourage those interested in improving conditions in their own communities. Many reports of work done and received inspiration for future endeavours.

Constructive work by provision of counter attractions has been attempted along the lines of games, singing, and reading aloud to groups.

Thirty-eight schools have been visited with the lantern or illustrated lectures, and many more have received blotters. In three schools intensive temperance instruction was given to groups. In one large school an exhibit of object lessons and experiments was set up, and visited by seven groups of students in as many demonstration periods.

The following are extracts from reports of the lantern workers :—

"The fellah of the north of the Delta is very poor. This is not because he is not as lucky as the fellah in any other part of the Country, or because he takes lower wages, but simply because he uses a great deal of 'hassan keef' and boiled tea. Many of the money-lenders know of this condition, so they visit this part of the Country and offer the fellah thirty piastres as a loan, asking him to sign a receipt which will compel him to pay the money-lender an ardeb of rice, when it is ready for the market. This amount of rice is worth one hundred piastres. This means that the fellah pays more than three hundred per cent for this debt.

"The fellahin in the Delta have known that if they smoke 'sakaran *' they can get a narcotic effect. Nowadays many of them boil it, the same as they do tea. This sakaran solution causes death if much of it is taken, and in somewhat smaller doses makes them crazy for several days.

"The people appreciate the lantern work very much. After giving a lecture to a woman's society, I was met by one of the women who said: 'Do not leave before giving your lecture to our children in their schools'. Next day, when I went to a large secondary school to arrange for a meeting, I was surprised to be told by the headmaster that he had received telephone calls from many of the mothers, asking him to search for the lantern lecturer, and ask him to give his lecture to their sons."

* Arabic=Sakaran; Latin=Hyoscyamus, English=Henbane; a wild plant containing the alkaloids of Hyoscyamine and Hyoscyamine. Very poisonous. Ed.

CHAPTER XI

Smuggling by Steamships

STATEMENT SHOWING STEAMSHIPS ON BOARD OF WHICH NARCOTICS
WERE SEIZED BY COASTGUARDS, CUSTOMS AND POLICE AUTHORITIES

NARCOTICS SEIZED BY COASTGUARDS, CUSTOMS AND POLICE AUTHORITIES ON BOARD STEAMERS, ETC.,
From December 1, 1939 to November 30, 1940

| Date | Port | Name of steamship | Name of company to which steamship belongs | Drugs seized | | | | Remarks |
|------------|----------------|-------------------|--|--------------|-----|------|-----|----------|
| | | | | Kind | Kg. | Grm. | Cg. | |
| 28- 1-1940 | Alexandria ... | Mahamed Ali ... | Khedivial Mail Line ... | Heroin ... | — | 90 | — | — |
| 12- 2-1940 | Port Said ... | Andros ... | Deutch Levant Orient Line, Hamburg ... | Hashish ... | 4 | 721 | — | — |
| 13- 3-1940 | Alexandria ... | " | " " " | " ... | 1 | 355 | — | — |
| 15- 3-1940 | " ... | — | — | Opium ... | — | 145 | — | in water |
| 27- 3-1940 | " ... | Transylvania ... | Service Maritime Roumain... | Hashish ... | — | 912 | — | — |
| 27- 3-1940 | " ... | Kawthar ... | Soc. Misr de Navigation Maritime ... | Heroin ... | — | 619. | — | — |
| 27- 4-1940 | " ... | El-Nil ... | " " " | " ... | — | 93 | — | — |
| 23- 5-1940 | " ... | " | " " " | " ... | — | 300 | — | — |
| 23- 7-1940 | Port Said ... | President Doumer | Messageries Maritimes ... | Cocaine ... | — | 780 | — | — |
| 26-11-1940 | " ... | — | — | Hashish ... | 81 | 700 | — | in water |
| | | | | TOTAL ... | 90 | 715 | — | |

RECAPITULATION

| Name of Company | Number of Seizures | Heroin | | | Hashish | | | Opium | | | Cocaine | | | Total | | |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------|--------|------|-----|---------|------|-----|-------|------|-----|---------|------|-----|-------|------|-----|
| | | Kg. | Grm. | Cg. | Kg. | Grm. | Cg. | Kg. | Grm. | Cg. | Kg. | Grm. | Cg. | Kg. | Grm. | Cg. |
| Khedivial Mail Line | 1 | — | 90 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 90 | — |
| Deutch Levant Orient Line | 2 | — | — | — | 6 | 76 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 6 | 76 | — |
| Service Maritime Roumain | 1 | — | — | — | — | 912 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 912 | — |
| Soc. Misr de Navigation Maritime ... | 3 | 1 | 12 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 12 | — |
| Messageries Maritime | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 780 | — | — | — | 780 | — |
| TOTAL | 8 | 1 | 102 | — | 6 | 988 | — | — | — | — | 780 | — | — | 8 | 870 | — |
| In water | 2 | — | — | — | 81 | 700 | — | — | 145 | — | — | — | — | 81 | 845 | — |
| GRAND TOTAL | 10 | 1 | 102 | — | 88 | 688 | — | — | 145 | — | — | 780 | — | 90 | 715 | — |

GENERAL TOTALS COMPARED WITH TOTALS OF
1936, 1937, 1938, 1939 AND 1940

| Kind | Year | In water or at coast | | | On board vessels | | | Total | | |
|----------------|------|----------------------|------|-----|------------------|------|-----|-------|------|-----|
| | | Kg. | Grm. | Cg. | Kg. | Grm. | Cg. | Kg. | Grm. | Cg. |
| Hashish | 1940 | 81 | 700 | — | 6 | 988 | — | 88 | 688 | — |
| | 1939 | 318 | 950 | — | 32 | 14 | 3 | 350 | 964 | 3 |
| | 1938 | 111 | 290 | — | 63 | 566 | — | 174 | 856 | — |
| | 1937 | 141 | 76 | — | 54 | 946 | 50 | 196 | 22 | 50 |
| | 1936 | 2 | 669 | — | 39 | 773 | 30 | 42 | 442 | 30 |
| Opium | 1940 | — | 145 | — | — | — | — | — | 145 | — |
| | 1939 | 173 | 300 | — | 6 | 870 | — | 180 | 170 | — |
| | 1938 | 260 | 604 | — | 96 | 142 | — | 356 | 746 | — |
| | 1937 | 68 | 975 | — | 163 | 201 | 5 | 232 | 176 | 5 |
| | 1936 | 151 | 676 | 50 | 88 | 797 | — | 240 | 473 | 50 |
| Heroin | 1940 | — | — | — | 1 | 102 | — | 1 | 102 | — |
| | 1939 | 1 | 655 | — | 1 | 897 | 5 | 3 | 552 | 5 |
| | 1938 | — | 160 | — | 3 | 524 | — | 3 | 684 | — |
| | 1937 | — | 505 | — | — | — | — | — | 505 | — |
| | 1936 | — | — | — | 5 | 71 | 66 | 5 | 71 | 66 |
| Cocaine | 1940 | — | — | — | — | 780 | — | — | 780 | — |
| | 1939 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | 1938 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | 1937 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | 1936 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| TOTAL ... | 1940 | 81 | 845 | — | 8 | 870 | — | 90 | 715 | — |
| | 1939 | 493 | 905 | — | 40 | 781 | 8 | 534 | 686 | 8 |
| | 1938 | 372 | 54 | — | 163 | 232 | — | 535 | 286 | — |
| | 1937 | 210 | 556 | — | 218 | 147 | 55 | 428 | 703 | 55 |
| | 1936 | 154 | 336 | 50 | 133 | 641 | 96 | 287 | 978 | 46 |

N.B.—No morphine was seized during the years 1936-1940.

STATEMENT SHOWING SEIZURES — COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING RESULTS OF ANALYSIS OF NARCOTICS DURING THE YEARS FROM 1929 TO 1940, AS REPORTED BY THE MEDICO-LEGAL DEPARTMENT.

RET

SHOWING KIND AND QUANTITY OF NARCOTICS SEIZED IN EGYPT

| Provinces, Governorates and other Departments | | Number of cases of seizures | Number of accused | Cocaine | | | Heroin | | |
|--|-----------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------|---------|------|-----|--------|------|-----|
| | | | | Kg. | Grm. | Cg. | Kg. | Grm. | Cg. |
| Cairo Governorate | On entry into Country | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | In Interior | 446 | 777 | — | — | — | 3 | 7 | 6 |
| Alexandria Govte. | On entry into Country | 16 | 22 | — | — | — | — | 498 | — |
| | In Interior | 468 | 640 | — | — | — | 1 | 982 | 44 |
| Suez Canal Govte. | On entry into Country | 52 | 75 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | In Interior | 96 | 147 | — | 870 | — | — | 18 | 28 |
| Suez Governorate | On entry into Country | 3 | 7 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | In Interior | 16 | 21 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Damietta Govte. | On entry into Country | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | In Interior | 11 | 20 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Menoufia Province | On entry into Country | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | In Interior | 65 | 83 | — | 18 | — | — | 47 | 30 |
| Qalioubia Province | On entry into Country | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | In Interior | 66 | 89 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Sharqia Province ... | On entry into Country | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | In Interior | 120 | 164 | — | — | — | — | 51 | 52 |
| Daqahlia Province | On entry into Country | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | In Interior | 144 | 242 | — | — | — | — | 285 | 14 |
| Gharbia Province | On entry into Country | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | In Interior | 52 | 71 | — | 1 | 50 | — | 26 | 56 |
| Beheira Province | On entry into Country | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | In Interior | 90 | 111 | — | — | — | — | 92 | 53 |
| Giza Province ... | On entry into Country | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | In Interior | 40 | 58 | — | — | — | — | 13 | 70 |
| Beni Suef Prov. ... | On entry into Country | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | In Interior | 94 | 115 | — | — | — | — | 256 | 15 |
| Fayoum Province | On entry into Country | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | In Interior | 38 | 51 | — | — | — | — | 66 | 15 |

URN

DURING THE PERIOD FROM DECEMBER 1, 1939 UP TO NOVEMBER 28, 1940

| Opium | | | Hashish | | | Manzoul (1) | | | Other narcotics (2) | | | Total | | |
|-------|------|-----|---------|------|-----|-------------|------|-----|---------------------|------|-----|-------|------|-----|
| Kg. | Grm. | Cg. | Kg. | Grm. | Cg. | Kg. | Grm. | Cg. | Kg. | Grm. | Cg. | Kg. | Grm. | Cg. |
| — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 20 | 814 | 48 | 24 | 033 | 16 | — | 294 | 08 | — | 089 | — | 48 | 237 | 78 |
| 7 | 944 | 15 | 9 | 410 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 17 | 852 | 15 |
| 5 | 655 | 94 | 3 | 420 | 36 | — | 867 | 17 | — | 856 | 20 | 12 | 782 | 11 |
| 932 | 139 | — | 472 | 944 | 48 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1,405 | 083 | 48 |
| 24 | 904 | 62 | 7 | 131 | 54 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 32 | 924 | 44 |
| 91 | 856 | 65 | 37 | 358 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 129 | 214 | 65 |
| — | 886 | 89 | — | 73 | 15 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 960 | 04 |
| — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| — | 18 | 20 | 19 | 902 | 45 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 19 | 918 | 65 |
| — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| — | 595 | 63 | — | 364 | 53 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 025 | 46 |
| — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 2 | 960 | 90 | 1 | 092 | 94 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 4 | 053 | 84 |
| — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 8 | 623 | 86 | 11 | 374 | 22 | — | 6 | 24 | — | — | — | 20 | 055 | 84 |
| — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 2 | 122 | 70 | 3 | 816 | 43 | — | — | — | — | 84 | 94 | 6 | 309 | 21 |
| — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| — | 138 | 50 | — | 25 | 03 | — | — | — | — | — | 50 | — | 192 | 09 |
| — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| — | 466 | 38 | — | 610 | 81 | — | — | 41 | — | 236 | 78 | 1 | 406 | 91 |
| — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| — | 228 | 85 | — | 516 | 35 | — | — | — | — | 9 | 36 | — | 768 | 26 |
| — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 62 | 522 | 96 | 4 | 196 | 65 | — | — | — | 1 | 375 | 35 | 68 | 351 | 11 |
| — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 3 | 023 | 24 | — | 674 | 58 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 3 | 763 | 97 |

RET

SHOWING KIND AND QUANTITY OF NARCOTICS SEIZED IN EGYPT

| Provinces, Governorates and Other Departments | | Number of cases of seizures | Number of accused | Cocaine | | | Heroin | | |
|--|-----------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------|---------|-----|-----|--------|------|-----|
| | | | | Kg. | Grm | Cg. | Kg. | Grm. | Cg. |
| Minya Province ... | On entry into Country | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | In Interior | 55 | 76 | — | — | 5 | — | 29 | — |
| Asyût Province ... | On entry into Country | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | In Interior | 353 | 457 | — | — | 50 | — | 173 | 89 |
| Girga Province ... | On entry into Country | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | In Interior | 149 | 175 | — | — | 30 | — | 881 | 75 |
| Qena Province ... | On entry into Country | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | In Interior | 59 | 71 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Aswân Province ... | On entry into Country | 2 | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | In Interior | 9 | 10 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Frontiers Admin. ... | On entry into Country | 32 | 43 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | In Interior | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Total | On entry into Country | 105 | 149 | — | — | — | — | 498 | — |
| | In Interior | 2,371 | 3,378 | — | 890 | 35 | 6 | 931 | 47 |
| GRAND TOTAL | | 2,476 | 3,527 | — | 890 | 35 | 7 | 429 | 47 |
| TOTAL of 1939 | | 3,051 | 4,443 | — | 494 | 55 | 24 | 953 | 86 |
| " " 1938 | | 2,643 | 4,028 | — | 169 | 15 | 13 | 784 | 05 |
| " " 1937 | | 2,466 | 3,840 | — | 679 | 70 | 8 | 802 | 37 |
| " " 1936 | | 2,493 | 3,724 | — | 407 | 15 | 26 | 737 | 55 |

(1) Manzoul consists of a mixture of hashish, dry spices and herbs.

(2) This column includes: (a) Chocolates mixed with hashish; (b) A mixture of cocaine and heroin with kinds of sulphates; (c) Morphine.

URN

DURING THE PERIOD FROM DECEMBER 1, 1939 UP TO NOVEMBER 28, 1940 (contd.)

| Opium | | | Hashish | | | Manzoul ⁽¹⁾ | | | Other Narcotics ⁽²⁾ | | | Total | | |
|-------|------|-----|---------|------|-----|------------------------|------|-----|--------------------------------|------|-----|-------|------|-----|
| Kg. | Grm. | Cg. | Kg. | Grm. | Cg. | Kg. | Grm. | Cg. | Kg. | Grm. | Cg. | Kg. | Grm. | Cg. |
| — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| — | 588 | 59 | — | 416 | 24 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 033 | 88 |
| — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 11 | 194 | 15 | 5 | 119 | 66 | — | — | — | — | 148 | 30 | 16 | 636 | 50 |
| — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 32 | 561 | 67 | 2 | 905 | 31 | — | 5 | 77 | — | — | — | 36 | 354 | 80 |
| — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 9 | 537 | 55 | — | 6 | 85 | — | 3 | — | — | — | — | 9 | 547 | 40 |
| — | — | — | 42 | 500 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 42 | 500 | — |
| — | 493 | 17 | — | 456 | 75 | — | — | — | — | 12 | 50 | — | 962 | 42 |
| 430 | 791 | — | 249 | 336 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 680 | 127 | — |
| — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1,462 | 730 | 80 | 811 | 548 | 48 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2,274 | 777 | 28 |
| 187 | 336 | 28 | 86 | 137 | 01 | 1 | 176 | 67 | 2 | 812 | 93 | 285 | 284 | 71 |
| 1,650 | 67 | 08 | 897 | 685 | 49 | 1 | 176 | 67 | 2 | 812 | 93 | 2,560 | 061 | 99 |
| 1,110 | 662 | 41 | 723 | 812 | 94 | 15 | 657 | 45 | 20 | 530 | 04 | 1,896 | 111 | 25 |
| 1,037 | 417 | 05 | 459 | 372 | 78 | 2 | 874 | 85 | 2 | 010 | 20 | 1,515 | 628 | 08 |
| 1,006 | 222 | 05 | 500 | 861 | 54 | 10 | 759 | 88 | 2 | 107 | 97 | 1,529 | 433 | 51 |
| 500 | 981 | 24 | 448 | 955 | 34 | 7 | 207 | 48 | 31 | 892 | 88 | 1,016 | 181 | 64 |

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING RESULTS OF ANALYSIS OF NARCOTICS DURING THE YEARS FROM 1929 TO 1940,
AS REPORTED BY THE MEDICO-LEGAL DEPARTMENT

| SAMPLES | 1940 | 1939 | 1938 | 1937 | 1936 | 1935 | 1934 | 1933 | 1932 | 1931 | 1930 | 1929 |
|-----------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|--------|--------|
| Negative results ... | 1,943 | 2,080 | 472 | 438 | 523 | 762 | 794 | 983 | 1,155 | 2,820 | 2,167 | 2,977 |
| Hashish | 1,296 | 1,038 | 574 | 609 | 569 | 863 | 1,173 | 1,214 | 1,759 | 2,789 | 2,534 | 2,935 |
| Opium | 2,388 | 2,156 | 955 | 1,020 | 806 | 938 | 992 | 1,052 | 989 | 1,433 | 756 | 681 |
| Heroin | 594 | 1,375 | 874 | 761 | 802 | 684 | 261 | 377 | 1,685 | 6,947 | 7,456 | 10,000 |
| Morphine | 3 | 21 | 14 | 7 | 25 | 116 | 49 | 39 | 48 | 74 | 115 | 134 |
| Cocaine | 9 | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | 7 | 5 | 5 | 10 | — | 122 |
| Other drugs | 54 | 134 | 236 | 214 | 172 | 169 | 28 | 5 | 18 | — | — | — |
| Total number of samples | 6,287 | 6,804 | 3,125 | 3,049 | 2,898 | 3,533 | 3,304 | 3,675 | 5,659 | 14,073 | 13,028 | 16,849 |

N.B.—The number of samples analysed does not represent the number of cases for trial by tribunals. In a large number of cases several packets of drugs were seized in one and the same case and a sample had to be analysed from each separate packet.

CHAPTER XIII

Addiction and Trafficking in Egypt

NATIONALITIES OF TRAFFICKERS — PROFESSIONS OF NARCOTIC ADDICTS
AND PERSONS INVOLVED IN THE TRADE — AGES OF ADDICTS AND
PERSONS INVOLVED IN THE TRADE — NUMBER OF PERSONS WHO
WERE IN PRISON ON OCTOBER 1, 1940 UNDER LAW ON NARCOTICS.

| Year | 1936 | 1937 | 1938 | 1939 | 1940 | 1941 | 1942 | 1943 | 1944 | 1945 | 1946 | 1947 | 1948 | 1949 | 1950 | 1951 | 1952 | 1953 | 1954 | 1955 | 1956 | 1957 | 1958 | 1959 | 1960 | 1961 | 1962 | 1963 | 1964 | 1965 | 1966 | 1967 | 1968 | 1969 | 1970 | 1971 | 1972 | 1973 | 1974 | 1975 | 1976 | 1977 | 1978 | 1979 | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 | 1984 | 1985 | 1986 | 1987 | 1988 | 1989 | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | 2030 | 2031 | 2032 | 2033 | 2034 | 2035 | 2036 | 2037 | 2038 | 2039 | 2040 | 2041 | 2042 | 2043 | 2044 | 2045 | 2046 | 2047 | 2048 | 2049 | 2050 | 2051 | 2052 | 2053 | 2054 | 2055 | 2056 | 2057 | 2058 | 2059 | 2060 | 2061 | 2062 | 2063 | 2064 | 2065 | 2066 | 2067 | 2068 | 2069 | 2070 | 2071 | 2072 | 2073 | 2074 | 2075 | 2076 | 2077 | 2078 | 2079 | 2080 | 2081 | 2082 | 2083 | 2084 | 2085 | 2086 | 2087 | 2088 | 2089 | 2090 | 2091 | 2092 | 2093 | 2094 | 2095 | 2096 | 2097 | 2098 | 2099 | 2100 | 2101 | 2102 | 2103 | 2104 | 2105 | 2106 | 2107 | 2108 | 2109 | 2110 | 2111 | 2112 | 2113 | 2114 | 2115 | 2116 | 2117 | 2118 | 2119 | 2120 | 2121 | 2122 | 2123 | 2124 | 2125 | 2126 | 2127 | 2128 | 2129 | 2130 | 2131 | 2132 | 2133 | 2134 | 2135 | 2136 | 2137 | 2138 | 2139 | 2140 | 2141 | 2142 | 2143 | 2144 | 2145 | 2146 | 2147 | 2148 | 2149 | 2150 | 2151 | 2152 | 2153 | 2154 | 2155 | 2156 | 2157 | 2158 | 2159 | 2160 | 2161 | 2162 | 2163 | 2164 | 2165 | 2166 | 2167 | 2168 | 2169 | 2170 | 2171 | 2172 | 2173 | 2174 | 2175 | 2176 | 2177 | 2178 | 2179 | 2180 | 2181 | 2182 | 2183 | 2184 | 2185 | 2186 | 2187 | 2188 | 2189 | 2190 | 2191 | 2192 | 2193 | 2194 | 2195 | 2196 | 2197 | 2198 | 2199 | 2200 | 2201 | 2202 | 2203 | 2204 | 2205 | 2206 | 2207 | 2208 | 2209 | 2210 | 2211 | 2212 | 2213 | 2214 | 2215 | 2216 | 2217 | 2218 | 2219 | 2220 | 2221 | 2222 | 2223 | 2224 | 2225 | 2226 | 2227 | 2228 | 2229 | 2230 | 2231 | 2232 | 2233 | 2234 | 2235 | 2236 | 2237 | 2238 | 2239 | 2240 | 2241 | 2242 | 2243 | 2244 | 2245 | 2246 | 2247 | 2248 | 2249 | 2250 | 2251 | 2252 | 2253 | 2254 | 2255 | 2256 | 2257 | 2258 | 2259 | 2260 | 2261 | 2262 | 2263 | 2264 | 2265 | 2266 | 2267 | 2268 | 2269 | 2270 | 2271 | 2272 | 2273 | 2274 | 2275 | 2276 | 2277 | 2278 | 2279 | 2280 | 2281 | 2282 | 2283 | 2284 | 2285 | 2286 | 2287 | 2288 | 2289 | 2290 | 2291 | 2292 | 2293 | 2294 | 2295 | 2296 | 2297 | 2298 | 2299 | 2300 | 2301 | 2302 | 2303 | 2304 | 2305 | 2306 | 2307 | 2308 | 2309 | 2310 | 2311 | 2312 | 2313 | 2314 | 2315 | 2316 | 2317 | 2318 | 2319 | 2320 | 2321 | 2322 | 2323 | 2324 | 2325 | 2326 | 2327 | 2328 | 2329 | 2330 | 2331 | 2332 | 2333 | 2334 | 2335 | 2336 | 2337 | 2338 | 2339 | 2340 | 2341 | 2342 | 2343 | 2344 | 2345 | 2346 | 2347 | 2348 | 2349 | 2350 | 2351 | 2352 | 2353 | 2354 | 2355 | 2356 | 2357 | 2358 | 2359 | 2360 | 2361 | 2362 | 2363 | 2364 | 2365 | 2366 | 2367 | 2368 | 2369 | 2370 | 2371 | 2372 | 2373 | 2374 | 2375 | 2376 | 2377 | 2378 | 2379 | 2380 | 2381 | 2382 | 2383 | 2384 | 2385 | 2386 | 2387 | 2388 | 2389 | 2390 | 2391 | 2392 | 2393 | 2394 | 2395 | 2396 | 2397 | 2398 | 2399 | 2400 | 2401 | 2402 | 2403 | 2404 | 2405 | 2406 | 2407 | 2408 | 2409 | 2410 | 2411 | 2412 | 2413 | 2414 | 2415 | 2416 | 2417 | 2418 | 2419 | 2420 | 2421 | 2422 | 2423 | 2424 | 2425 | 2426 | 2427 | 2428 | 2429 | 2430 | 2431 | 2432 | 2433 | 2434 | 2435 | 2436 | 2437 | 2438 | 2439 | 2440 | 2441 | 2442 | 2443 | 2444 | 2445 | 2446 | 2447 | 2448 | 2449 | 2450 | 2451 | 2452 | 2453 | 2454 | 2455 | 2456 | 2457 | 2458 | 2459 | 2460 | 2461 | 2462 | 2463 | 2464 | 2465 | 2466 | 2467 | 2468 | 2469 | 2470 | 2471 | 2472 | 2473 | 2474 | 2475 | 2476 | 2477 | 2478 | 2479 | 2480 | 2481 | 2482 | 2483 | 2484 | 2485 | 2486 | 2487 | 2488 | 2489 | 2490 | 2491 | 2492 | 2493 | 2494 | 2495 | 2496 | 2497 | 2498 | 2499 | 2500 | 2501 | 2502 | 2503 | 2504 | 2505 | 2506 | 2507 | 2508 | 2509 | 2510 | 2511 | 2512 | 2513 | 2514 | 2515 | 2516 | 2517 | 2518 | 2519 | 2520 | 2521 | 2522 | 2523 | 2524 | 2525 | 2526 | 2527 | 2528 | 2529 | 2530 | 2531 | 2532 | 2533 | 2534 | 2535 | 2536 | 2537 | 2538 | 2539 | 2540 | 2541 | 2542 | 2543 | 2544 | 2545 | 2546 | 2547 | 2548 | 2549 | 2550 | 2551 | 2552 | 2553 | 2554 | 2555 | 2556 | 2557 | 2558 | 2559 | 2560 | 2561 | 2562 | 2563 | 2564 | 2565 | 2566 | 2567 | 2568 | 2569 | 2570 | 2571 | 2572 | 2573 | 2574 | 2575 | 2576 | 2577 | 2578 | 2579 | 2580 | 2581 | 2582 | 2583 | 2584 | 2585 | 2586 | 2587 | 2588 | 2589 | 2590 | 2591 | 2592 | 2593 | 2594 | 2595 | 2596 | 2597 | 2598 | 2599 | 2600 | 2601 | 2602 | 2603 | 2604 | 2605 | 2606 | 2607 | 2608 | 2609 | 2610 | 2611 | 2612 | 2613 | 2614 | 2615 | 2616 | 2617 | 2618 | 2619 | 2620 | 2621 | 2622 | 2623 | 2624 | 2625 | 2626 | 2627 | 2628 | 2629 | 2630 | 2631 | 2632 | 2633 | 2634 | 2635 | 2636 | 2637 | 2638 | 2639 | 2640 | 2641 | 2642 | 2643 | 2644 | 2645 | 2646 | 2647 | 2648 | 2649 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| 2793 | 2794 | 2795 | 2796 | 2797 | 2798 | 2799 | 2800 | 2801 | 2802 | 2803 | 2804 | 2805 | 2806 | 2807 | 2808 | 2809 | 2810 | 2811 | 2812 | 2813 | 2814 | 2815 | 2816 | 2817 | 2818 | 2819 | 2820 | 2821 | 2822 | 2823 | 2824 | 2825 | 2826 | 2827 | 2828 | 2829 | 2830 | 2831 | 2832 | 2833 | 2834 | 2835 | 2836 | 2837 | 2838 | 2839 | 2840 | 2841 | 2842 | 2843 | 2844 | 2845 | 2846 | 2847 | 2848 | 2849 | 2850 | 2851 | 2852 | 2853 | 2854 | 2855 | 2856 | 2857 | 2858 | 2859 | 2860 | 2861 | 2862 | 2863 | 2864 | 2865 | 2866 | 2867 | 2868 | 2869 | 2870 | 2871 | 2872 | 2873 | 2874 | 2875 | 2876 | 2877 | 2878 | 2879 | 2880 | 2881 | 2882 | 2883 | 2884 | 2885 | 2886 | 2887 | 2888 | 2889 | 2890 | 2891 | 2892 | 2893 | 2894 | 2895 | 2896 | 2897 | 2898 | 2899 | 2900 | 2901 | 2902 | 2903 | 2904 | 2905 | 2906 | 2907 | 2908 | 2909 | 2910 | 2911 | 2912 | 2913 | 2914 | 2915 | 2916 | 2917 | 2918 | 2919 | 2920 | 2921 | 2922 | 2923 | 2924 | 2925 | 2926 | 2927 | 2928 | 2929 | 2930 | 2931 | 2932 | 2933 | 2934 | 2935 | 2936 | 2937 | 2938 | 2939 | 2940 | 2941 | 2942 | 2943 | 2944 | 2945 | 2946 | 2947 | 2948 | 2949 | 2950 | 2951 | 2952 | 2953 | 2954 | 2955 | 2956 | 2957 | 2958 | 2959 | 2960 | 2961 | 2962 | 2963 | 2964 | 2965 | 2966 | 2967 | 2968 | 2969 | 2970 | 2971 | 2972 | 2973 | 2974 | 2975 | 2976 | 2977 | 2978 | 2979 | 2980 | 2981 | 2982 | 2983 | 2984 | 2985 | 2986 | 2987 | 2988 | 2989 | 2990 | 2991 | 2992 | 2993 | 2994 | 2995 | 2996 | 2997 | 2998 | 2999 | 3000 | 3001 | 3002 | 3003 | 3004 | 3005 | 3006 | 3007 | 3008 | 3009 | 3010 | 3011 | 3012 | 3013 | 3014 | 3015 | 3016 | 3017 | 3018 | 3019 | 3020 | 3021 | 3022 | 3023 | 3024 | 3025 | 3026 | 3027 | 3028 | 3029 | 3030 | 3031 | 3032 | 3033 | 3034 | 3035 | 3036 | 3037 | 3038 | 3039 | 3040 | 3041 | 3042 | 3043 | 3044 | 3045 | 3046 | 3047 | 3048 | 3049 | 3050 | 3051 | 3052 | 3053 | 3054 | 3055 | 3056 | 3057 | 3058 | 3059 | 3060 | 3061 | 3062 | 3063 | 3064 | 3065 | 3066 | 3067 | 3068 | 3069 | 3070 | 3071 | 3072 | 3073 | 3074 | 3075 | 3076 | 3077 | 3078 | 3079 | 3080 | 3081 | 3082 | 3083 | 3084 | 3085 | 3086 | 3087 | 3088 | 3089 | 3090 | 3091 | 3092 | 3093 | 3094 | 3095 | 3096 | 3097 | 3098 | 3099 | 3100 | 3101 | 3102 | 3103 | 3104 | 3105 | 3106 | 3107 | 3108 | 3109 | 3110 | 3111 | 3112 | 3113 | 3114 | 3115 | 3116 | 3117 | 3118 | 3119 | 3120 | 3121 | 3122 | 3123 | 3124 | 3125 | 3126 | 3127 | 3128 | 3129 | 3130 | 3131 | 3132 | 3133 | 3134 | 3135 | 3136 | 3137 | 3138 | 3139 | 3140 | 3141 | 3142 | 3143 | 3144 | 3145 | 3146 | 3147 | 3148 | 3149 | 3150 | 3151 | 3152 | 3153 | 3154 | 3155 | 3156 | 3157 | 3158 | 3159 | 3160 | 3161 | 3162 | 3163 | 3164 | 3165 | 3166 | 3167 | 3168 | 3169 | 3170 | 3171 | 3172 | 3173 | 3174 | 3175 | 3176 | 3177 | 3178 | 3179 | 3180 | 3181 | 3182 | 3183 | 3184 | 3185 | 3186 | 3187 | 3188 | 3189 | 3190 | 3191 | 3192 | 3193 | 3194 | 3195 | 3196 | 3197 | 3198 | 3199 | 3200 | 3201 | 3202 | 3203 | 3204 | 3205 | 3206 | 3207 | 3208 | 3209 | 3210 | 3211 | 3212 | 3213 | 3214 | 3215 | 3216 | 3217 | 3218 | 3219 | 3220 | 3221 | 3222 | 3223 | 3224 | 3225 | 3226 | 3227 | 3228 | 3229 | 3230 | 3231 | 3232 | 3233 | 3234 | 3235 | 3236 | 3237 | 3238 | 3239 | 3240 | 3241 | 3242 | 3243 | 3244 | 3245 | 3246 | 3247 | 3248 | 3249 | 3250 | 3251 | 3252 | 3253 | 3254 | 3255 | 3256 | 3257 | 3258 | 3259 | 3260 | 3261 | 3262 | 3263 | 3264 | 3265 | 3266 | 3267 | 3268 | 3269 | 3270 | 3271 | 3272 | 3273 | 3274 | 3275 | 3276 | 3277 | 3278 | 3279 |
|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-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Nationalities of Traffickers

THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT GIVES THE NUMBER OF PERSONS REPORTED TO THE C.N.I.B. AS TRAFFICKING IN NARCOTICS

| Nature of dealers | | Greek | British | Italian | French | Egyptian | Syrian | Chinese | Yugoslavian | Portuguese | Bulgarian | Swiss | TOTAL |
|-----------------------------|------|-------|---------|---------|--------|----------|--------|---------|-------------|------------|-----------|-------|-------|
| Big dealers | 1940 | 5 | — | — | — | 35 | — | 3 | — | — | 2 | — | 45 |
| | 1939 | 2 | 8 | 5 | 6 | 81 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 102 |
| | 1938 | 12 | 7 | 7 | 13 | 40 | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | 80 |
| | 1937 | 37 | 17 | 16 | 4 | 25 | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | 101 |
| | 1936 | 62 | 19 | 15 | 2 | 14 | — | 13 | — | 1 | 3 | — | 129 |
| Big intermediaries | 1940 | — | — | — | — | 69 | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | 71 |
| | 1939 | — | 2 | — | 1 | 98 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 101 |
| | 1938 | 3 | 8 | 4 | 4 | 84 | — | 5 | — | — | — | — | 108 |
| | 1937 | 1 | 3 | — | — | 79 | 5 | — | — | — | — | 1 | 89 |
| | 1936 | — | 4 | 4 | 2 | 50 | — | 2 | 1 | — | — | — | 63 |
| Small dealers | 1940 | — | — | — | — | 1,626 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1,626 |
| | 1939 | — | — | — | — | 1,525 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1,525 |
| | 1938 | — | — | — | — | 1,130 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1,130 |
| | 1937 | — | — | — | — | 1,098 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1,098 |
| | 1936 | — | — | — | — | 1,357 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1,357 |
| Small intermediaries | 1940 | — | — | — | — | 187 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 187 |
| | 1939 | — | — | — | — | 269 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 269 |
| | 1938 | — | — | — | — | 158 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 158 |
| | 1937 | — | — | — | — | 334 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 334 |
| | 1936 | — | — | — | — | 375 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 375 |
| TOTAL | 1940 | 5 | — | — | — | 1,917 | 2 | 3 | — | — | 2 | — | 1,929 |
| | 1939 | 2 | 10 | 5 | 7 | 1,973 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1,997 |
| | 1938 | 15 | 15 | 11 | 17 | 1,412 | — | 5 | — | 1 | — | — | 1,476 |
| | 1937 | 38 | 20 | 16 | 4 | 1,536 | 6 | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | 1,622 |
| | 1936 | 62 | 23 | 19 | 4 | 1,796 | — | 15 | 1 | 1 | 3 | — | 1,924 |

Professions and Ages of Persons involved in the Trade

PROFESSIONS OF NARCOTIC ADDICTS AND PERSONS INVOLVED IN THE TRADE

| Trade | Number | | | | |
|-------------------------|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | 1940 | 1939 | 1938 | 1937 | 1936 |
| Unemployed | 549 | 452 | 264 | 314 | 204 |
| Farmers (fellahin) ... | 982 | 595 | 580 | 559 | 503 |
| Coffee-shop workers ... | 365 | 298 | 280 | 225 | 215 |
| Street hawkers | 299 | 305 | 252 | 287 | 223 |
| Merchants | 172 | 131 | 111 | 136 | 110 |
| Carters | 127 | 91 | 107 | 87 | 61 |
| Tailors | 62 | 57 | 54 | 49 | 44 |
| Land-owners | 86 | 94 | 58 | 53 | 42 |
| Chauffeurs | 42 | 31 | 34 | 37 | 15 |
| Clerks | 18 | 22 | 10 | 9 | 3 |
| Goldsmiths | 6 | 5 | 6 | 3 | 5 |
| Public writers | 10 | 12 | 17 | 14 | 9 |
| Musicians | 5 | 6 | 5 | 6 | 6 |
| Students | 3 | 3 | 1 | 3 | — |
| Commission agents ... | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 |
| Contractors | 6 | 7 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| Actors | 1 | 1 | 5 | 3 | 2 |
| Policemen | 10 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 2 |
| Teachers | 2 | 1 | — | 4 | — |
| Engineers | 1 | 3 | — | 3 | — |
| Brokers | 2 | 5 | 3 | 5 | 2 |
| Doctors | 1 | — | 4 | 2 | — |
| Assistant advocates ... | — | 2 | 1 | — | 2 |
| Other trades | 2,689 | 1,972 | 1,835 | 1,463 | 2,027 |
| TOTAL | 5,439 | 4,099 | 3,638 | 3,272 | 3,477 |

AGES OF NARCOTIC ADDICTS AND PERSONS INVOLVED
IN THE TRADE

| Age Years | Number | | | | |
|-----------------|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | 1940 | 1939 | 1938 | 1937 | 1936 |
| 6- 10 | 5 | 2 | 9 | 6 | 11 |
| 11- 15 | 82 | 47 | 29 | 27 | 40 |
| 16- 20 | 516 | 356 | 343 | 257 | 217 |
| 21- 25 | 722 | 587 | 538 | 535 | 472 |
| 26- 30 | 998 | 874 | 785 | 718 | 873 |
| 31- 35 | 881 | 562 | 548 | 562 | 689 |
| 36- 40 | 596 | 463 | 486 | 422 | 467 |
| 41- 45 | 534 | 377 | 351 | 237 | 301 |
| 46- 50 | 373 | 218 | 208 | 171 | 184 |
| 51- 55 | 235 | 182 | 67 | 69 | 68 |
| 56- 60 | 83 | 102 | 74 | 70 | 49 |
| 61- 65 | 42 | 36 | 35 | 18 | 17 |
| 66- 70 | 15 | 19 | 14 | 15 | 14 |
| 71- 75 | 4 | 9 | 5 | 9 | 4 |
| 76- 80 | 3 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 2 |
| 81- 85 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 2 |
| 86- 90 | — | 1 | — | — | 1 |
| 91- 95 | — | — | — | — | — |
| 96-100 | 1 | — | — | — | 1 |
| Age unknown ... | 347 | 257 | 139 | 151 | 65 |
| TOTAL ... | 5,439 | 4,099 | 3,638 | 3,272 | 3,477 |

NUMBER OF PERSONS WHO WERE IN PRISON ON OCTOBER 1, 1940
UNDER LAW ON NARCOTICS

| PRISONS | TRAFFICKERS | | | ADDICTS | | | GENERAL TOTAL |
|--|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|-------|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|-------|---------------|
| | Persons under investigation | Persons undergoing imprisonment | TOTAL | Persons under investigation | Persons undergoing imprisonment | TOTAL | |
| Cairo | 30 | 158 | 188 | 12 | 14 | 26 | 214 |
| Appeal | — | 10 | 10 | 10 | 1 | 11 | 21 |
| Alexandria | 59 | 278 | 337 | 23 | 67 | 90 | 427 |
| Tanta | 3 | 79 | 82 | 2 | 10 | 12 | 94 |
| Zagazig | 3 | 91 | 94 | — | 11 | 11 | 105 |
| Damanhûr | 2 | 22 | 24 | — | 1 | 1 | 25 |
| Shebîn el-Kôm | 1 | 21 | 22 | 2 | 4 | 6 | 28 |
| Banha | 5 | 27 | 32 | — | 7 | 7 | 39 |
| Mansoura | 8 | 71 | 79 | — | 7 | 7 | 86 |
| Port Said | 4 | 34 | 38 | — | 2 | 2 | 40 |
| Giza Camp | — | 45 | 45 | — | 20 | 20 | 65 |
| Beni Suef | 12 | 23 | 35 | — | 5 | 5 | 40 |
| Fayûm | — | 6 | 6 | — | 2 | 2 | 8 |
| Minia | 3 | 25 | 28 | — | 3 | 3 | 31 |
| Asyût | 8 | 111 | 119 | 5 | 11 | 16 | 135 |
| Sohâg | 5 | 60 | 65 | 2 | 8 | 10 | 75 |
| Qena | — | 29 | 29 | — | 11 | 11 | 40 |
| Tura Farm... .. | — | 1,447 | 1,447 | — | — | — | 1,447 |
| Abu-Zaabal Camp | — | 213 | 213 | — | 9 | 9 | 222 |
| Giza | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Men's Reformatory, Camp (Delta)... .. | — | 15 | 15 | — | 8 | 8 | 23 |
| Juvenile Reformatory, Camp (Marg) | — | 18 | 18 | — | 4 | 4 | 22 |
| Juvenile Reformatory (Giza) | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Juvenile Reformatory (Marg) | — | 12 | 12 | — | — | — | 12 |
| Girls' Reformatory | — | 9 | 9 | — | — | — | 9 |
| <hr/> | | | | | | | |
| TOTAL ON 1-10-1940 | 143 | 2,804 | 2,947 | 56 | 205 | 261 | 3,208 |
| „ „ 1- 7-1940 | 156 | 2,954 | 3,110 | 73 | 243 | 316 | 3,426 |
| „ „ 1- 4-1940 | 166 | 2,931 | 3,097 | 83 | 282 | 365 | 3,462 |
| „ „ 1- 1-1940 | 192 | 2,854 | 3,046 | 81 | 304 | 385 | 3,431 |
| „ „ 1-10-1939 | 179 | 2,929 | 3,108 | 105 | 294 | 399 | 3,507 |
| „ „ 1- 7-1939 | 208 | 2,839 | 3,047 | 90 | 286 | 376 | 3,423 |
| „ „ 1- 4-1939 | 180 | 2,541 | 2,721 | 92 | 245 | 337 | 3,058 |
| „ „ 1- 1-1939 | 227 | 2,177 | 2,404 | 108 | 256 | 364 | 2,768 |
| „ „ 1-10-1938 | 236 | 2,118 | 2,354 | 127 | 220 | 347 | 2,701 |
| „ „ 1- 7-1938 | 200 | 2,124 | 2,324 | 99 | 236 | 335 | 2,659 |
| „ „ 1- 4-1938 | 151 | 2,109 | 2,260 | 83 | 254 | 337 | 2,597 |
| „ „ 1- 1-1938 | 153 | 2,039 | 2,192 | 89 | 245 | 334 | 2,526 |

NUMBER OF PERSONS WHO WERE IN PRISON ON OCTOBER 1, 1940
UNDER LAW ON NORCOTICS (contd.)

| PRISONS | TRAFFICKERS | | | ADDICTS | | | GENERAL TOTAL |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|-------|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|-------|---------------|
| | Persons under investigation | Persons undergoing imprisonment | TOTAL | Persons under investigation | Persons undergoing imprisonment | TOTAL | |
| TOTAL ON 1-10-1937 | 161 | 1,964 | 2,125 | 77 | 251 | 328 | 2,453 |
| " " 1- 7-1937 | 151 | 2,234 | 2,385 | 47 | 287 | 334 | 2,719 |
| " " 1- 4-1937 | 168 | 2,092 | 2,260 | 59 | 307 | 366 | 2,626 |
| " " 1- 1-1937 | 132 | 2,079 | 2,211 | 42 | 269 | 311 | 2,522 |
| " " 1-10-1936 | 115 | 2,177 | 2,292 | 44 | 328 | 372 | 2,664 |
| " " 1- 7-1936 | 112 | 2,366 | 2,478 | 51 | 393 | 444 | 2,922 |
| " " 1- 4-1936 | 095 | 2,349 | 2,444 | 49 | 365 | 414 | 2,858 |
| " " 1- 1-1936 | 118 | 2,387 | 2,505 | 96 | 367 | 463 | 2,968 |
| " " 1-10-1935 | 240 | 2,480 | 2,720 | 175 | 397 | 572 | 3,292 |
| " " 1- 7-1935 | 174 | 2,550 | 2,724 | 102 | 442 | 544 | 3,268 |
| " " 1- 4-1935 | 162 | 2,687 | 2,849 | 123 | 397 | 520 | 3,369 |
| " " 1- 1-1935 | 140 | 2,717 | 2,857 | 95 | 406 | 501 | 3,358 |

CHAPTER XIV

Judgments by Native, and Mixed Tribunals in Egypt and Expulsions

JUDGMENTS BY NATIVE TRIBUNALS —JUDGMENTS BY NARCOTICS
COURTS, CAIRO AND ALEXANDRIA—JUDGMENTS BY COURTS
OF FRONTIERS ADMINISTRATION—FINES IMPOSED UNDER NAR-
COTICS LAW—JUDGMENTS BY MIXED TRIBUNALS—EXPULSIONS.

JUDGMENTS BY NATIVE TRIBUNALS IN NARCOTIC CASES FROM DECEMBER 1, 1939
TO NOVEMBER 30, 1940, AS COMPARED WITH PREVIOUS FOUR YEARS

| Sentences | Number of Cases | | | | |
|--|-----------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | 1940 | 1939 | 1938 | 1937 | 1936 |
| 6 months' imprisonment | 18 | 10 | 4 | 2 | 8 |
| 6 months' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 10 to L.E. 600 | 479 | 372 | 269 | 262 | 418 |
| 8 months' imprisonment | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| 8 months' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 30 to L.E. 400 | — | 2 | 9 | 6 | 19 |
| 9 months' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 30 to L.E. 200 | 34 | 21 | 15 | 22 | 24 |
| 1 year's imprisonment | 9 | 24 | 22 | 11 | 13 |
| 1 year's imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 10 to L.E. 500 | 1,087 | 920 | 669 | 707 | 657 |
| 18 months' imprisonment | — | 8 | 2 | 2 | 7 |
| 18 months' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 20 to L.E. 500 | 268 | 216 | 143 | 112 | 116 |
| 2 years' imprisonment | 9 | 20 | 4 | 5 | 10 |
| 2 years' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 20 to L.E. 1,000 | 569 | 500 | 298 | 406 | 329 |
| 2½ years' imprisonment | — | 4 | — | — | 3 |
| 2½ years' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 30 to L.E. 500 | 87 | 64 | 31 | 24 | 42 |
| 3 years' imprisonment | — | — | 6 | 2 | — |
| 3 years' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 20 to L.E. 1,000 | 201 | 239 | 140 | 191 | 147 |
| <i>Carried forward</i> | 2,761 | 2,400 | 1,612 | 1,752 | 1,794 |

JUDGMENTS BY NATIVE TRIBUNALS IN NARCOTIC CASES FROM DECEMBER 1, 1939 TO NOVEMBER 30, 1940, AS COMPARED WITH PREVIOUS YEARS (contd.)

| Sentences | Number of Cases | | | | |
|--|-----------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | 1940 | 1939 | 1938 | 1937 | 1936 |
| <i>Brought forward</i> | 2,761 | 2,400 | 1,612 | 1,752 | 1,794 |
| 3½ years' imprisonment and fines of L.E. 500 | — | — | — | — | 6 |
| 4 years' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 200 to L.E. 1,000 | 92 | 81 | 64 | 41 | 34 |
| 5 years' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 200 to L.E. 1,000 | 53 | 41 | 15 | 7 | 18 |
| 6 years' imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 1,200 | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| 7 years' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 600 to L.E. 1,500 | — | — | — | 2 | — |
| TOTAL OF PERSONS CONVICTED | 2,906 | 2,522 | 1,691 | 1,802 | 1,853 |
| Filed finally for no crime | 662 | 475 | 347 | 463 | 400 |
| Filed temporarily for insufficiency of proofs | 97 | 102 | 50 | 37 | 44 |
| Acquitted | 501 | 570 | 504 | 564 | 464 |
| TOTAL | 1,260 | 1,147 | 901 | 1,064 | 908 |
| GRAND TOTAL | 4,166 | 3,669 | 2,592 | 2,866 | 2,761 |

Of the preceding table the following were passed by the Narcotics Courts, Cairo and Alexandria:—

| Sentences | Cairo | | | | Alexandria | | | |
|---|-------|------|------|------|------------|------|------|------|
| | 1940 | 1939 | 1938 | 1937 | 1940 | 1939 | 1938 | 1937 |
| 6 months' imprisonment | 10 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 6 months' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 10 to L.E. 600 ... | 57 | 34 | 47 | 34 | 84 | 69 | 89 | 87 |
| 8 months' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 30 to L.E. 400 ... | — | — | 2 | 3 | — | — | 6 | — |
| 9 months' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 30 to L.E. 200 ... | 10 | 2 | 8 | 8 | 1 | — | 13 | 7 |
| 1 year's imprisonment | — | — | 2 | — | — | — | 1 | 2 |
| 1 year's imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 10 to L.E. 500 ... | 184 | 161 | 169 | 123 | 153 | 150 | 126 | 118 |
| 18 months' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 20 to L.E. 500 ... | 34 | 51 | 71 | 49 | 20 | 53 | 31 | 17 |
| 2 years' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 20 to L.E. 1,000 | 68 | 109 | 94 | 123 | 102 | 114 | 106 | 79 |
| 2½ years' imprisonment and fines vary- ing from L.E. 30 to L.E. 500 | 15 | 17 | 7 | 14 | 2 | 19 | 13 | 1 |
| 3 years' imprisonment | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — |
| 3 years' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 20 to L.E. 1,000 | 42 | 57 | 52 | 84 | 51 | 19 | 40 | 31 |
| 4 years' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 200 to L.E. 1,000 | 11 | 31 | 25 | 21 | 16 | 51 | 22 | 4 |
| 5 years' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 200 to L.E. 1,000 | 15 | 6 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 28 | 6 | — |
| Total of persons convicted | 446 | 468 | 481 | 462 | 430 | 492 | 453 | 346 |
| Filed finally for no crime | 71 | 126 | 134 | 127 | 58 | 161 | 145 | 153 |
| Filed temporarily for insufficiency of proofs | 9 | 6 | 9 | 4 | 7 | 12 | 12 | 2 |
| Acquitted | 43 | 102 | 147 | 109 | 109 | 117 | 156 | 129 |
| TOTAL | 123 | 234 | 290 | 240 | 174 | 290 | 313 | 284 |
| GRAND TOTAL | 569 | 702 | 771 | 702 | 604 | 782 | 766 | 630 |

JUDGMENTS BY COURTS OF FRONTIERS ADMINISTRATION IN NARCOTICS CASES
FROM DECEMBER 1, 1939 TO NOVEMBER 30, 1940, AS COMPARED WITH
THE PREVIOUS FOUR YEARS

| Sentences | Number of Cases | | | | |
|---|-----------------|------|------|------|------|
| | 1940 | 1939 | 1938 | 1937 | 1936 |
| 6 months' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 30 to L.E. 600 ... | — | — | 3 | 2 | — |
| 1 year's imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 50 to L.E. 200 ... | 2 | 2 | 18 | 18 | — |
| 18 months' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 100 to L.E. 200 ... | — | — | 2 | 9 | — |
| 2 years' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 100 to L.E. 400 ... | 2 | 4 | 15 | 14 | 5 |
| 3 years' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 200 to L.E. 600 ... | 3 | 1 | 20 | 3 | 2 |
| 4 years' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 400 to L.E. 500 ... | — | — | 2 | — | — |
| 5 years' imprisonment and fines of 1,000 | 5 | — | — | — | — |
| TOTAL ... | 12 | 7 | 60 | 46 | 7 |
| ACQUITTED ... | — | — | 4 | 6 | 2 |
| GRAND TOTAL ... | 12 | 7 | 64 | 52 | 9 |

A native tribunal with jurisdiction extending over a large area of the Districts Frontiers Administration was established on October 1, 1937. The cases dealt with by this tribunal are included in the statement showing judgments of the Native Tribunals; hence the apparent decrease in the figures.

From the preceding list it will be seen that the Summary Native and Frontiers Courts have dealt with the following number of persons :—

| Years | Persons convicted | Persons acquitted | TOTAL |
|-------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------|
| 1940 | 2,918 | 1,260 | 4,178 |
| 1939 | 2,529 | 1,147 | 3,676 |
| 1938 | 1,751 | 905 | 2,656 |
| 1937 | 1,848 | 1,070 | 2,918 |
| 1936 | 1,860 | 910 | 2,770 |

The total number of persons dealt with by the Courts of Appeal or whose summary sentences were not appealed against, was as follows :—

| Years | Persons convicted | Persons acquitted | TOTAL |
|-------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------|
| 1940 | 2,684 | 566 | 3,250 |
| 1939 | 2,663 | 444 | 3,107 |
| 1938 | 2,073 | 388 | 2,461 |
| 1937 | 2,018 | 519 | 2,537 |
| 1936 | 2,202 | 394 | 2,596 |

Fines imposed under Narcotics Law :—

During the period under review, the sentences of fines passed by the Native Tribunals and the other empowered authorities under the Law on Narcotics and other Regulations, as compared with the previous four years, have been as follows :—

| Authority | Fines imposed | | | | |
|---------------------------------|---------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| | 1940 | 1939 | 1938 | 1937 | 1936 |
| | L.E. | L.E. | L.E. | L.E. | L.E. |
| Native Tribunals | 612,500 | 659,410 | 490,290 | 464,360 | 502,530 |
| Customs Commissions | 483 | 242 | 162 | 392 | 193 |
| Frontiers Administration | — | 400 | — | 7,210 | 900 |
| TOTAL | 612,983 | 660,052 | 490,452 | 471,962 | 503,623 |

Unfortunately the figure of fines inflicted by the Courts gives a fictitious impression as not more than 1 per cent of fines inflicted is ever collected.

This is due to the fact that under the Narcotics Law the Court, if it finds an accused guilty, is compelled to give sentence of fine as well as of imprisonment. In most cases the person convicted is quite unable to pay the fine and opts for a further three months' imprisonment, which is the maximum that can be enforced in lieu of fine.

JUDGMENTS PASSED BY THE MIXED TRIBUNALS FROM DECEMBER 1, 1939 TO NOVEMBER 30, 1940

| Nationalities | | Number of cases | Sentences where 6 months' imprisonment were inflicted | Sentences where 6-11 months' imprisonment were inflicted with fines varying from L.E. 30 to L.E. 50 | Sentences where 1 year's imprisonment were inflicted with fines of L.E. 15 to L.E. 200 | Sentences where over 1 to 1½ year's imprisonment were inflicted with fines of L.E. 200 to L.E. 300 | Sentences where 2 years' imprisonment were inflicted with fines from L.E. 15 to L.E. 500 | Sentences of confinement to Young Girls, Reformatory |
|-------------------|------|-----------------|---|---|--|--|--|--|
| British | 1940 | 2 | — | 1 | — | — | 1 | — |
| | 1939 | 10 | — | — | 9 | — | 1 | — |
| | 1938 | 9 | — | 1 | 8 | — | — | — |
| French | 1940 | 4 | — | 1 | 2 | — | 1 | — |
| | 1939 | 8 | — | 4* | 4 | — | — | — |
| | 1938 | 15 | — | 4 | 7 | 2 | 2 | — |
| Greeks | 1940 | 4 | — | 1 | 2 | — | 1 | — |
| | 1939 | 8 | 1 † | — | 2 | 2 | 3 | — |
| | 1938 | 7 | — | — | 5 | 1 | 1 | — |
| Italians | 1940 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | 1939 | 7 | — | 1 | 5 | 1 | — | — |
| | 1938 | 13 | — | 1 | 7 | 1 | 3 | 1 |
| Portuguese | 1940 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | 1939 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | 1938 | 1 | — | — | 1 | — | — | — |

* Includes 1 to undergo his term in reformatory.

† To undergo his term in reformatory.

N.B.—With effect from October 1, 1937, cases of foreign subjects are dealt with by the Mixed Tribunals instead of the Consular Courts *vide* Montreux Convention of May 1937.

**STATEMENT SHOWING NUMBER AND NATIONALITY OF PERSONS WHOSE EXPULSION
AS COMPARED WITH**

| NATIONALITIES | CAIRO | | ALEX-ANDRIA | | PORT SAID | | SUEZ | | GHARBIA | | QALIUBIYA | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------|----------|-------------|-----------|-------------|----------|-------------|----------|-------------|----------|-------------|----------|
| | Applied for | Approved | Applied for | Approved | Applied for | Approved | Applied for | Approved | Applied for | Approved | Applied for | Approved |
| British | 1 | 1 | — | — | 2 | 2 | — | 1 | 2 | — | — | — |
| Chinese | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| French | — | — | 2 | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Greek | — | — | 4 | 6 | — | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Italian | — | — | 4 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Palestinian | 4 | 6 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — |
| Syrian | — | — | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Turkish | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| TOTAL | 5 | 7 | 12 | 11 | 4 | 6 | — | 1 | 2 | — | 1 | — |
| Total shown in 1939 Report | 3 | 1 | 15 | 22 | 6 | 5 | 1 | 2 | — | 1 | — | — |
| " " 1938 " " | 3 | 3 | 21 | 18 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 1 | — | — | — | — |
| " " 1937 " " | 10 | 3 | 15 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — |
| " " 1936 " " | 5 | 2 | 11 | 5 | 8 | 8 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | — | — |
| " " 1935 " " | 5 | 6 | 45 | 19 | 5 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | — | — |
| " " 1934 " " | 4 | 3 | 25 | 15 | 11 | 11 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 1 | — | — |
| " " 1933 " " | 8 | 6 | 27 | 20 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 1 | — | — |

In addition to the above the undermentioned traffickers, though their expulsion has not

| | AMERICAN | ARMENIAN | BRITISH | CHINESE | FRENCH | GERMAN | GREEK |
|---------------------------------|----------|----------|---------|---------|--------|--------|------------------|
| Shown in 1940 Report ... | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | — |
| " " 1939 " " | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 |
| " " 1938 " " | — | — | 3 | 1 | — | — | — |
| " " 1937 " " | 1 | — | 2 | — | — | — | 4 |
| " " 1936 " " | — | — | — | — | 3 | 2 | 8 |
| " " 1935 " " | — | — | 3 | — | 1 | — | 3 ⁽¹⁾ |
| " " 1934 " " | — | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | 9 ⁽¹⁾ |
| " " 1933 " " | — | — | — | — | 4 | — | 5 |

(¹) Includes 1 local subject.

HAS BEEN APPLIED FOR FROM DECEMBER 1, 1939 TO NOVEMBER 30, 1940,
PREVIOUS YEARS

| SHARQIA | | DAKAHLIA | | MENOUFIA | | BEHEIRA | | MINIA | | TOTAL | |
|-------------|----------|-------------|----------|-------------|----------|-------------|----------|-------------|----------|-------------|----------|
| Applied for | Approved | Applied for | Approved | Applied for | Approved | Applied for | Approved | Applied for | Approved | Applied for | Approved |
| — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 5 | 4 |
| — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 |
| — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | 2 |
| — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 4 | 8 |
| — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 4 | 1 |
| — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 5 | 6 |
| — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | 2 |
| — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 |
| — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 24 | 25 |
| — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 25 | 31 |
| — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | 32 | 25 |
| — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 27 | 10 |
| — | — | 2 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 28 | 18 |
| — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | 59 | 31 |
| — | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | 46 | 34 |
| — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 42 | 33 |

been applied for, were placed on the black list and therefore not allowed to return to Egypt

| ITALIAN | LEBANESE | PALESTINIAN | PORTUGUESE | SYRIAN | TRANSJORDANIAN | TURKISH | TOTAL |
|---------|----------|-------------|------------|--------|----------------|---------|-------|
| 1 | — | 2 | — | — | — | — | 5 |
| 1 | — | 2 | — | — | — | — | 5 |
| — | 1 | 8 | 1 | 1 | 2 | — | 17 |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | 10 |
| 2 | — | — | — | 7 | — | 4 | 26 |
| 3 | — | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | 12 |
| 7 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 19 |
| 7 | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | 17 |

CHAPTER XV

Social Effects of Addiction

DIVORCE THROUGH ADDICTION TO AND TRAFFICKING IN DRUGS— DEATHS REPORTED AS CAUSED BY DRUGS

DIVORCE THROUGH ADDICTION TO AND TRAFFICKING IN DRUGS

During the period under review no judgments of divorce directly connected with the Drugs Traffic have been given by the Mohammedan Law Courts. In the previous four years such judgments of divorce were as follows:—

| | 1940 | 1939 | 1938 | 1937 | 1936 |
|--|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| Cases of husbands becoming insolvent through addiction | — | 1 | — | 2 | — |
| Cases of husbands being imprisoned on account of addiction, thus justifying sentence of divorce | — | 3 | — | — | 2 |
| Cases of husbands being imprisoned for trafficking | — | 1 | — | — | — |
| TOTAL | — | 5 | — | 2 | 2 |

It is of interest to note that 246 judgments of divorce were passed by the Courts in 1930 for drug taking and drug trafficking.

DEATHS REPORTED FROM PLACES WHERE HEALTH OFFICES EXIST, AS CAUSED BY DRUGS

| Materials | 1940 | 1939 | 1938 | 1937 | 1936 |
|---------------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| Hashish | 1 | — | — | — | — |
| Datoura | 1 | 2 | — | 2 | 1 |
| Opium... .. | 1 | — | — | 1 | 1 |
| Morphine | — | — | — | — | — |
| Cocaine and heroin | — | 1 | 1 | — | 1 |
| Manzoul | — | — | — | — | — |
| Other drugs | 3 | 1 | — | 6 | 6 |
| TOTAL | 6 | 4 | 1 | 9 | 9 |

GENERAL REMARK.—This statement does not pretend to show the entire number of deaths caused by drugs throughout the country. It is probable that other such deaths have occurred but have not been reported as having been caused by drugs.

CHAPTER XVI

Recidivism

STATISTICS AND CONTROL

The following statement shows the number of:—

(a) Traffickers and addicts convicted and imprisoned during the years 1929 to 1940.

(b) Their antecedents.

(c) Traffickers and addicts released from prison during the same years.

(d) Their antecedents.

(e) Foreign subjects convicted and released with their nationalities and antecedents during the years 1929-1940. They are all traffickers on a large scale.

| Year | TRAFFICKERS | | | | | | | | | | ADD | | | | |
|---------|--------------------------|------------------|-----|----|----|------------------|-----|----|----|----|--------------------------|------------------|-----|----|----|
| | Imprisoned | | | | | Released | | | | | Imprisoned | | | | |
| | Without ante- cedents | With antecelents | | | | With antecedents | | | | | Without ante- cedents | With antecedents | | | |
| | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 1940... | 732 | 60 | 5 | — | — | 662 | 53 | 6 | 1 | — | 1,345 | 108 | 14 | 2 | — |
| 1939... | 896 | 62 | 8 | 1 | — | 576 | 49 | 2 | 1 | — | 1,630 | 61 | 7 | 1 | — |
| 1938... | 567 | 51 | 13 | 2 | — | 441 | 38 | 2 | — | — | 1,375 | 84 | 12 | 1 | — |
| 1937... | 439 | 37 | 5 | 3 | — | 624 | 41 | — | 1 | — | 1,103 | 60 | 6 | 2 | 1 |
| 1936... | 420 | 33 | 1 | — | — | 344 | 24 | — | — | — | 1,206 | 56 | 3 | — | 1 |
| 1935... | 424 | 65 | 2 | 1 | — | 173 | 5 | 1 | — | — | 833 | 48 | 4 | 2 | — |
| 1934... | 773 | 45 | 6 | 3 | 2 | 1,057 | 67 | 19 | 7 | 3 | 885 | 29 | 4 | 3 | 1 |
| 1933... | 805 | 38 | 11 | 6 | — | 593 | 58 | 17 | 7 | 4 | 1,016 | 26 | 7 | — | 1 |
| 1932... | 1,442 | 66 | 21 | 8 | 2 | 2,234 | 68 | 18 | 2 | 6 | 1,520 | 56 | 5 | 1 | 2 |
| 1931... | 2,727 | 101 | 28 | 10 | 6 | 2,342 | 57 | 13 | 5 | 2 | 2,258 | 62 | 10 | 3 | 2 |
| 1930... | 2,434 | 62 | 14 | 9 | 7 | 1,644 | 35 | 12 | 3 | 1 | 2,798 | 49 | 21 | 2 | 3 |
| 1929... | 2,175 | 42 | 12 | 3 | — | 442 | 8 | 1 | 1 | — | 3,230 | 47 | 10 | 4 | — |
| TOTAL | 13,834 | 662 | 126 | 46 | 17 | 11,132 | 503 | 91 | 28 | 16 | 19,699 | 686 | 103 | 21 | 11 |

The total number of persons imprisoned in 1940 as shown in this list is 2,353. 46 other cases are not
The total number of persons imprisoned since the formation of the Bureau, i.e. 11 years is 36,146.

General Remark.—This statement does not pretend to show
the entire number of deaths caused by drugs throughout the
country. It is probable that other such deaths have occurred but
have not been reported as having been caused by drugs.

SUBJECTS

| ICTS | | | | | TRAFFICKERS AND ADDICTS | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------|-----|----|----|---|-------------------------|------------------|-----|----|----|------------------|-----|-----|----|----|
| Released | | | | | Imprisoned | | | | | Released | | | | |
| With antecedents | | | | | Without antecedents | With antecedents | | | | With antecedents | | | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 1,547 | 92 | 9 | 2 | — | — | 53 | 30 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 87 | 27 | 2 | — |
| 1,496 | 68 | 9 | 1 | — | 2 | 54 | 33 | 3 | — | 5 | 64 | 23 | 4 | 1 |
| 1,332 | 56 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 82 | 33 | 7 | 1 | 1 | 67 | 11 | 1 | — |
| 1,177 | 41 | 3 | 1 | — | 3 | 71 | 24 | 2 | — | 2 | 155 | 16 | 2 | 1 |
| 712 | 27 | 3 | — | — | 3 | 60 | 14 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 31 | 5 | — | — |
| 269 | 11 | 1 | — | — | 1 | 85 | 9 | — | — | 1 | 5 | 2 | — | — |
| 834 | 33 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 13 | 19 | 7 | 4 | — | 18 | 22 | 4 | 2 | — |
| 1,170 | 49 | 7 | 3 | — | 20 | 16 | 2 | — | — | 27 | 36 | 5 | — | 1 |
| 1,968 | 46 | 8 | 1 | 1 | 26 | 29 | 10 | 2 | 3 | 28 | 30 | 5 | 2 | 4 |
| 2,475 | 54 | 12 | 3 | 1 | 177 | 49 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 44 | 15 | 3 | 2 | 4 |
| 2,742 | 39 | 15 | 3 | 3 | 253 | 26 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 73 | 10 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| 1,713 | 20 | 4 | — | — | 161 | 14 | 7 | 3 | 3 | 23 | 1 | 2 | 1 | — |
| 17,435 | 536 | 76 | 17 | 7 | 661 | 558 | 176 | 31 | 15 | 225 | 523 | 106 | 18 | 12 |

included as the sentences concerning them were given in default.

FOREIGN SUBJECTS, 1929-1940

| NATIONALITY | Residents in Egypt accord- ing to 1937 census | Years | IMPRISONED | | | | FINES ONLY | | | | RELEASED | | | | | |
|----------------|--|-----------|-----------------------------|------------------|----|---|------------|-----------------------------|------------------|---|----------|-----|------------------|----|---|---|
| | | | Without ante- cedents | With antecedents | | | | Without ante- cedents | With antecedents | | | | With antecedents | | | |
| | | | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| British | 31,576 | 1940 | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 9 | 1 | — | — | |
| | | 1939 | 9 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 7 | — | — | — | |
| | | 1938 | 9 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 3 | — | 1 | — | |
| | | 1937 | 11 | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 9 | 1 | — | — | |
| | | 1936 | 2 | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 3 | 1 | — | — | |
| | | 1929-1935 | 86 | 3 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 83 | 3 | — | — | |
| French | 18,821 | 1940 | 4 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 5 | 3 | — | — | | |
| | | 1939 | 6 | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 12 | 4 | — | — | | |
| | | 1938 | 10 | 5 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 3 | 1 | — | — | | |
| | | 1937 | 9 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 8 | — | — | — | | |
| | | 1936 | 9 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 8 | — | — | — | | |
| | | 1929-1935 | 96 | 2 | 1 | — | — | 3 | 1 | — | — | 96 | 2 | 1 | — | |
| German | 1,779 | 1940 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | | |
| | | 1939 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | | |
| | | 1938 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | | |
| | | 1937 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | | |
| | | 1936 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | — | — | — | | |
| | | 1929-1935 | 4 | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | 2 | — | — | — | |
| Greek | 68,506 | 1940 | 3 | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 5 | 3 | 1 | — | | |
| | | 1939 | 8 | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 9 | 2 | — | — | | |
| | | 1938 | 6 | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 23 | 5 | — | — | | |
| | | 1937 | 31 | 4 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 27 | 2 | 1 | — | | |
| | | 1936 | 28 | 3 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 16 | 1 | — | — | | |
| | | 1929-1935 | 299 | 45 | 12 | 2 | — | 1 | — | — | — | 285 | 40 | 11 | 2 | |

| | | | 1940 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 6 | 2 | — | — |
|-------------------|---------|--|-----------|-----|----|----|---|---|---|---|---|---|-----|----|----|---|
| | | | 1939 | 8 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 12 | — | — | — |
| | | | 1938 | 10 | 3 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 7 | 1 | — | — |
| | | | 1937 | 9 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 11 | — | — | — |
| | | | 1936 | 10 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 14 | — | — | — |
| | | | 1929-1935 | 155 | 6 | — | — | — | 2 | — | — | — | 140 | 4 | — | — |
| Italian... .. | 47,706 | | 1940 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | | | 1939 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | | | 1938 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Portuguese | 199 | | 1940 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | | | 1939 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | | | 1938 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Rumanian | 890 | | 1940 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | | | 1939 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | | | 1938 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | | | 1937 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | | | 1936 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | | | 1929-1935 | 5 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 5 | — | — | — |
| TOTAL | 169,477 | | 1940 | 9 | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 25 | 9 | 1 | — |
| | | | 1939 | 31 | 5 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 40 | 6 | — | — |
| | | | 1938 | 36 | 9 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 36 | 7 | 1 | — |
| | | | 1937 | 60 | 4 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 55 | 3 | 1 | — |
| | | | 1936 | 49 | 6 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 43 | 2 | — | — |
| | | | 1929-1935 | 645 | 56 | 13 | 2 | — | 7 | 1 | — | — | 611 | 49 | 12 | 2 |
| GRAND TOTAL | 169,477 | | 1929-1940 | 830 | 80 | 17 | 2 | — | 7 | 1 | — | — | 810 | 76 | 15 | 2 |

From the preceding statement it appears that:—

A.—*Traffickers* :—

(1) The total number of traffickers of all nationalities convicted and imprisoned during the last 12 years was 15,614 :

14,664 of these were without antecedents for trafficking.

742 with one antecedent.

143 „ two antecedents.

48 „ three „

17 „ four „

(2) The total number of traffickers of all nationalities released from prison was 12,673 :

11,942 of them with one antecedent.

579 with two antecedents.

106 „ three „

30 „ four „

16 „ five „

Percentage of recidivism: 5·8 per cent.

B.—*Addicts* :—

(1) The total number of addicts convicted and imprisoned during the last 12 years was 20,020 :

19,199 of these were without antecedents for addiction.

686 with one antecedent.

103 „ two antecedents.

21 „ three „

11 „ four „

(2) The addicts who have been released number 18,071.

They have the following previous convictions:—

17,435 released for first time.

536 „ „ second time.

76 „ „ third „

17 „ „ fourth „

7 „ „ fifth „

Percentage of recidivism: 3·5 per cent.

C.—*Comparison of Recidivism* :—

Recidivism amongst traffickers was greater than recidivism amongst addicts. The following figures are of interest :—

| | Traffickers | | Addicts | |
|----------------------------|-------------|--------|---------|--------|
| | | | | |
| Without antecedents | — | 14,664 | — | 19,199 |
| One antecedent... .. | 742 | — | 686 | — |
| Two antecedents | 143 | — | 103 | — |
| Three „ | 48 | — | 21 | — |
| Four „ | 17 | — | 11 | — |
| TOTAL | 950 | 14,664 | 821 | 19,199 |
| | — | 950 | — | 821 |
| GRAND TOTAL | — | 15,614 | — | 20,020 |

D.—*A Third Category* :—

(1) Besides persons convicted for “Trafficking” or “Possession”, there is a third category convicted for “Trafficking and Possession”.

They number 1,441 and their antecedents are as follows :—

661 without antecedents for “Trafficking and Possession”.

558 with one antecedent.

176 „ two antecedents.

31 „ three „

15 „ four „

(2) The persons released after completing their term of imprisonment for “Trafficking and Possession” number 767 and their antecedents were as follows :—

225 released for the first time.

523 „ „ second time.

106 „ „ third „

18 „ „ fourth „

12 „ „ fifth „

Percentage of recidivism : 74·5 per cent.

Statement showing percentage of recidivism, as compared with the last four years:—

| Year | Trafficers | | | Addicts | | Trafficers and addicts | |
|-------------|------------|--|--|------------|--|------------------------|--|
| | Percentage | | | Percentage | | Percentage | |
| 1940 | 5.8 | | | 3.5 | | 74.5 | |
| 1939 | 5.5 | | | 3.2 | | 70.8 | |
| 1938 | 5.4 | | | 3.1 | | 67.3 | |
| 1937 | 5.2 | | | 2.9 | | 63.0 | |
| 1936 | 5.4 | | | 2.9 | | 91.7 | |

In the Report for 1935, I stated:—

“Offences against the Narcotic Law are délits and not crimes; conviction therefore does not carry with it a sentence of official police supervision.

“A system, however, has been devised for unofficial supervision as far as possible, of traffickers and addicts who are released from prison.”

The following figures show the result arrived at:—

| | From 1-12-1939 to 30-11-1940 | | From 1-12-1938 to 30-11-1939 | | From 1-12-1937 to 30-11-1938 | | From 1-12-1936 to 30-11-1937 | |
|--|------------------------------|------------|------------------------------|------------|------------------------------|------------|------------------------------|------------|
| | Number | Percentage | Number | Percentage | Number | Percentage | Number | Percentage |
| Persons reformed now living honestly ... | 1,628 | 61.6 | 1,086 | 47.2 | 1,190 | 60.9 | 1,453 | 68.4 |
| Returned to trafficking | 415 | 15.7 | 353 | 15.4 | 272 | 13.9 | 242 | 11.4 |
| Returned to addiction | 275 | 10.4 | 233 | 10.1 | 220 | 11.2 | 138 | 6.5 |
| Absentees | 319 | 12.1 | 592 | 25.8 | 257 | 13.2 | 257 | 12.1 |
| Suspected | 5 | 0.2 | 35 | 1.5 | 15 | 0.8 | 33 | 1.6 |
| TOTAL | 2,642 | 100 | 2,299 | 100 | 1,954 | 100 | 2,123 | 100 |

CHAPTER XVII

Honours

His Majesty King FAROUK has been graciously pleased to confer the 3rd Nile Order on M. FRANÇOIS COLOMBANI, Director-General, Public Security Department, Beyrouth, in recognition of his valuable services to the Central Narcotics Intelligence Bureau of the Egyptian Government.

His Majesty also graciously conferred the Nile Order and Medaille de Devoir on the undernamed of the Central Narcotics Intelligence Bureau in recognition of their distinguished services :—

5th Nile Order

Local Bimbashi A. G. WHITFIELD.

Mulazim Awal HUSSEIN HUSNI MUSTAFA Effendi.

Medaille de Devoir in bronze

Temporary "B" Class Constable KAMEL MOHAMED KAMEL (FELIX CAMELIERI).

Temporary "C" Class Constable A. S. FRANCO.

Temporary "C" Class Constable E. PSIACHIS.

Shawish (Sergeant) "Detective" ALI HASSAN SHARARA.

His Majesty also graciously conferred the Medaille de Devoir on the undermentioned of Giza Province, in recognition of their good services to the Central Narcotics Intelligence Bureau :—

In silver

IBRAHIM TEWFIK Effendi.

Yuzbashi HUSSEIN HUSSEIN ALI Effendi.

MOHAMED TOUNI AHMED EL-DAB' Effendi.

In bronze

Sol MOHAMED GUINDI ABDALLA (now Cairo City Police).

Nafar ABDEL-KADER IBRAHIM.

Statement showing percentage of recidivism, as compared with the last four years:—

| Year | Traffickers | Addicts | Traffickers and addicts |
|-------------|-------------|------------|-------------------------|
| | Percentage | Percentage | Percentage |
| 1940 | 5·8 | 3·5 | 74·5 |
| 1939 | 5·5 | 3·2 | 70·8 |
| 1938 | 5·4 | 3·1 | 67·3 |
| 1937 | 5·2 | 2·9 | 63·0 |
| 1936 | 5·4 | 2·9 | 91·7 |

In the Report for 1935, I stated:—

“Offences against the Narcotic Law are délits and not crimes ; conviction therefore does not carry with it a sentence of official police supervision.

“A system, however, has been devised for unofficial supervision as far as possible, of traffickers and addicts who are released from prison.”

The following figures show the result arrived at:—

| | From 1-12-1939 to 30-11-1940 | | From 1-12-1938 to 30-11-1939 | | From 1-12-1937 to 30-11-1938 | | From 1-12-1936 to 30-11-1937 | |
|--|------------------------------|------------|------------------------------|------------|------------------------------|------------|------------------------------|------------|
| | Number | Percentage | Number | Percentage | Number | Percentage | Number | Percentage |
| Persons reformed now living honestly ... | 1,628 | 61·6 | 1,086 | 47·2 | 1,190 | 60·9 | 1,453 | 68·4 |
| Returned to trafficking | 415 | 15·7 | 353 | 15·4 | 272 | 13·9 | 242 | 11·4 |
| Returned to addiction | 275 | 10·4 | 233 | 10·1 | 220 | 11·2 | 138 | 6·5 |
| Absentees | 319 | 12·1 | 592 | 25·8 | 257 | 13·2 | 257 | 12·1 |
| Suspected | 5 | 0·2 | 35 | 1·5 | 15 | 0·8 | 33 | 1·6 |
| TOTAL | 2,642 | 100 | 2,299 | 100 | 1,954 | 100 | 2,123 | 100 |

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In silver

IBRAHIM TEWFIK Effendi.

Yuzbashi HUSSEIN HUSSEIN ALI Effendi.

MOHAMED TOUNI AHMED EL-DAB' Effendi.

In bronze

Sol MOHAMED GUINDI ABDALLA (now Cairo City Police).

Nafar ABDEL-KADER IBRAHIM.

APPENDIX

AIR PATROLS CARRIED OUT BY ROYAL EGYPTIAN AIR FORCE

(EXTRACTS FROM REPORT OF YUZHASHI ABD-EL-FATTAH
BINDARI EFFENDI, C.N.I.B. OFFICER, ASSIUT)

On February 28, 1941, an aeroplane No. 519 of the R.E.A.F. arrived at the aerodrome at Mangabad, Assiut with Flight Lieut. SALEH MAHMOUD SALEH Effendi. Two cars and two lorries also arrived with Pilot Officer AHMED SHERIF TALAAT Effendi and fully equipped photographic and mechanical sections. On March 1, 1941, an Officer and Police Force of this Branch were instructed to patrol the fields of El-Kosseir and Deir El-Kosseir villages of Deirut Markaz, with the object of discovering patches of opium poppy cultivation: his instructions were to guard and not destroy any such patches discovered: at the same time Pilot Officer AHMED TALAAT Effendi who so far had had no experience of recognising the poppy plantations from the air, flew his machine over the same area and photographed the patches of poppy discovered and signalled to him by the ground forces.

On March 2, 1941, the aeroplane flew over large areas of Ebnub, Assiut, and Manfalut Markazes and discovered patches of poppy cultivation in the fields of El-Mansura and Beni Mohamed villages of Ebnub Markaz. During this flight the aeroplane collided in the air with a large eagle, resulting in the death of the eagle and damage to the left lamp of the machine, which had to be exchanged for another machine from Cairo.

On March 3, 1941, I proceeded with a land force to that district of Ebnub Markaz, where poppy cultivation had been located from the air on the previous day: the aeroplane accompanied us and proceeded to guide us to nine different patches of poppy cultivation and other patches, where the plants had been hastily torn up by the owners and the ground ploughed to eradicate the traces.

On March 4, 1941, we decided to clean up the southern area of Badari Markaz, where there are large areas of bean and wheat cultivation. I, therefore, collected a strong Police Force composed of Mounted, Dismounted and Camel Corps Police and arrived at Etmania village at 11 a.m.

The aeroplane, then, quartered the fields from the air, and whenever it discovered a patch of poppy, came down low over the spot as a signal to the ground forces, who then galloped their horses and camels to the spot and seized the illegal cultivations : in this way we discovered and seized twenty different patches of opium poppy in this district alone : without the help of the aeroplane we should not have been able to locate the cultivations which are always far from the roads and banks and situated in the centre of vast areas of tall bean and wheat crops.

In all cases of seizure the necessary procès-verbaux were drawn up for the prosecution of the owners.

The air patrol was continued daily up to March 9 and large areas were inspected in the Mudirias of Minia, Assiut, Girga, Qena and Aswan. A number of poppy cultivations were located particularly in the Markazes of Assiut and Girga Mudirias.

On March 10, 1941, the R.E.A.F. patrol terminated its mission and returned to Cairo.

It is reckoned that this season's combined land and air campaign against the opium poppy cultivation has, up to the end of March, resulted in the destruction of 670 patches of poppy cultivation of a total area of 178 feddans made up as follows :—

(1) Discovered and destroyed by ground forces previous to the air patrol : 165 patches=54 feddans.

(2) Discovered by the air patrol and destroyed by ground forces : 104 patches=24 feddans.

(3) Destroyed by owners on seeing the air patrol : estimated as : approximately 400 patches = 100 feddans.

This total acreage of 178 feddans would have produced some 5.696 kilogrammes or $5\frac{1}{2}$ tons of opium at the usual reckoning of 32 kilogrammes of opium per feddan of poppy. Besides a large number of photographic records taken from the air of individual poppy plantations, a cinematographic record was taken of the methods and work of the combined patrol which should form an instructive addition to the Propaganda Section of the C.N.I.B.

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